Sunday Edition

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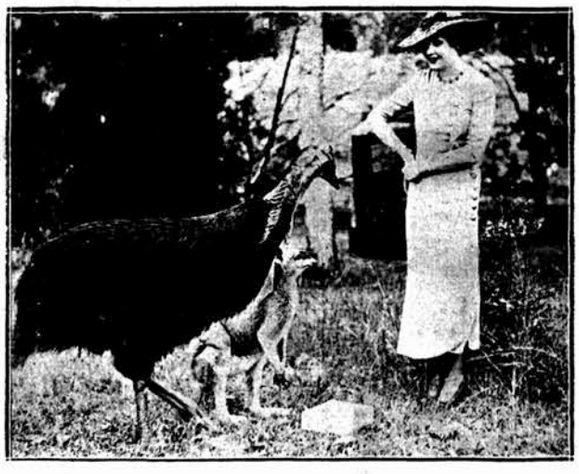
THE STREET DANCER

—K. K. Hebbar.

(Left) Communists and Socialists of New York, hitherto bitter enemies, staged a joint parade through the streets of the American metropolis on last May Day; (Right) London workers numbering several thousands, marching along the Embankment to Hyde Park on May Day.

J. J. Braddock, world's Heavyweight Boxing Champion, enjoys sunshine on Miami Beach with his family.



A Queensland cassowary and a young kangaroo meet Helen Twelftrees, film star, who has gone there to make a picture.

(Left) Italian children, of ages from 8 to 13, learning what to do in the event of a gas attack. (Right) This Hendon man astride the bicycle participates in a test to discover the most efficient method of warning the citizens of a gas attack.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1936

Europe Looks Like Powder Magazine

Indian Businessman's Impressions Of Continental Tour

(By "CHRONICLER")

"Europe looks like a veritable powder magazine. A small spark somewhere will set the whole continent in conflagration. Nobody wants war; many do not even think that war is impending; but all the same, everybody is prepared for it." This is the candid statement of a prominent Indian businessman who recently returned from a tour in Europe.

The view quoted above is not the copy-book or slap-dash variety. The gentleman referred to visited Europe as a businessman free from political obsessions and predilections. His stay in Europe, fortunately, coincided with stirring events which took place with dramatic suddenness in the last few weeks, shocked European Chancelleries and threatened to change the very landmarks of Europe. Thus he had a golden opportunity to study the grave European situation on the spot.

He passed through Italy when the effect of "sanctions" was reported to be telling heavily. Describing the situation there he said: "The gaiety associated with Italian hotels was conspicuous by its absence. Most of the lights were put out after 9 p.m. and all looked like dead cities."

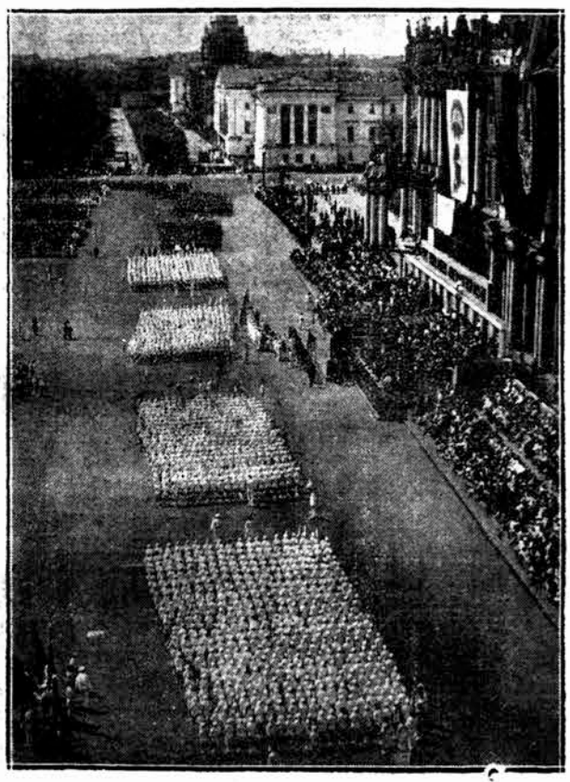
In The Storm Centre

He crossed the French frontier with its Maginot line of defence, and impregnable fortifications and was in the Rhineland, a week before Hitler's 'De Marche'. He was in Germany during the German occupation of the Rhineland.

There is a school of European opinion which is emphatic that Hitler's coup was planned, and that Germany had made elaborate military preparations months before talks of Franco-Soviet Pact. This gentleman asserts that the whole road policy of Germany has been governed by military considerations. Millions have been spent on roads, though there is nothing like traffic on them. Between Frankfurt and Darmstaadt there is an up-to-date highway 70 miles long without any traffic of importance.

Nobody Wants War

Our talk next reverted to war scare in Europe. Discussing the prospects of war, he said: "Europe has not fully recovered from the effects of the last war. Nobody wants war; many do not even think that war is impending, but all the same, everybody is prepared for it. Strangely enough, a change in the alignment of forces is visible even to the casual visitor. While public opinion in Britain is pro-German, opinion in Germany is not pro-British. This anomaly is explained by the fact that a considerable section in Britain is pro-German, not because it loves Germany, but because of its antipathy towards France. Moreover, the Rothermere Press is greatly influencing public opinion in favour of Germany."



Russian Soldiers on their way to the Red Square, Moscow, to participate in the May Day Military Parade.

The battle of Europe against depression formed our next theme. Discussing the question of Trade Recovery, he said: "Though no European country has fully recovered from the effects of the war, many nations have made considerable headway towards recovery. For example, England has reaped a good harvest of the world trade by going off the gold and the Ottawa Agreement. Her trade returns and budgetary position are eloquent of the trade revival and British big business is optimistic about the future."

Germany On Top

"Germany, though defeated in war, has set up a record for wonderful, non-stop recovery. The fiscal policy of the Government is mainly instrumental in pulling the country out of depression and trade paralysis. Germany sticks to the gold standard, which with the appreciation of the Mark, gives the German importers considerable advantage over the exporters. This may look disastrous at first sight, as it penalises exporters of German products, who are the mainstay of German industry. But here the Government wisely steps in, takes away a fixed portion of the importers' advantage and gives the same to the exporters. The wisdom of this fiscal policy is seen in the gigantic expansion of the German industry in recent years. German industrialists are able to place their goods in the market not only at a competitive price, but with better advantage to customers, when compared with other nationals. All the same, they are not worse off for it, since they get their quota from the advantage of the German importers under Gold Standard. This explains "Germany's premier position in world recovery."

This lucid analysis of the German fiscal policy enables one to understand the joke in a Wall Street journal which ran to this effect, "Goering, Goebbels and Schacht visited one of the principal restaurants in Berlin and contrived to remain unrecognised. Goering was not in uniform, Goebbels was silent and Schchat paid the bill." This joke is not without its moral. And Dr. Schchat still pays the bill and makes the German industry prosperous.

"Irish Stew Day"

Apart from his study of the political and economic trends in Germany, the gentleman has an inside knowledge of the social and civic institutions in Germany which are not without advantage to India. According to him, Germany has a peculiar means of raising funds for the poor and the destitute. One Sunday in a month, the hotels and restaurants throughout the country observe what may be termed as "Irish Stew Day". The customers are served for lunch pure, Irish stew, and nothing but Irish stew, and the fixed rate is less than two marks. Out of this one mark goes to the State ear-marked for the relief of the poor and the destitute. Considering the fact that more than three-fourths of the population in the metropolis depend upon the hotels, the collections amount to considerable sums. This is an admirable system if the humanitarian ideal is kept up.

A noteworthy feature in the civic life of Germany is what may be called "gentlemen beggars." Beggary is an offence and the law is strictly enforced. So bands of self-denying volunteers, mostly composed of respectable citizens, collect funds for the relief of the beggars. They are seen with their boxes busy in restaurants, trams, buses and all public places. The collections go to a central organisation which sees to its proper distribution. The only complaint is sometimes they become a nuisance. With proper control, this system can be tried in Bombay, where bands of lepers infest public pavements threatening the sanitation of the city.

Travellers' Cheques

A word about the system of "Travellers' Cheques" which has proved a blessing to tourists in Germany. A big handicap to

(Continued On Page 45)

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 32.

My First Impression Of Soviet Russia

A Page From The Story Of Memorable Journey Of Indian Mohajireen From India To The Land Of The Bolsheviks In 1920

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

When I see the Soviet Union of to-day I think of the horrible dream that was once Russia sixteen years ago, when I first stepped into its territory after crossing the River Amu-Darya, which forms a natural boundary between the Soviet Union and the neighbouring country of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union was still in the making. The Amir of Bukhara and the Khanaks of Fergana, the descendants of Jenghiz Khan and Timur Lane, were still ruling over vast territories and a numerous population unaware of the fact that their role in the history of Central Asia was soon to come to an end—that they were doomed and that their names were soon to enter the annals of history as the last rulers not only of their respective dynasties but also of the most backward monarchial system in the steppes and oases of Central Asia.

THE PARTY OF MOHAJIREEN.

Before the party of seventy-two Mohajireen (immigrants) of which I was one, reached the Soviet Frontier we had suffered much, we had experienced and encountered a number of difficulties, particularly those connected with the hard, nay, almost unbearable travelling conditions plus the strange behaviour of some of the Afghan officials, "Governors", etc., in charge of the towns and provinces lying along the weary and tiresome road from Kabul to Mazar-e-sharif. In spite of the fact that we had a 'firman' from Kabul authorities, which we accordingly presented at the "royal" residence of each Governor upon entering the capital city of his territory, in spite of the fact that the 'firman' recommended that the 'Mohajireen' be treated in a "friendly" manner, we never felt that friendliness. On the contrary, an air of suspicion was to be felt throughout, with a striking resemblance in all cases at the "courts" of the Governors and Hakims, who at first would try to dissuade us from proceeding on our way to the Soviet Union and would picture all the dreadful horrors and the terrible fate that awaited us there, and then, seeing our unswerving determination, would try to get rid of us as soon as possible. In short, towards the end of our journey, when we were aproaching Mazar-e-sharif, we could quite clearly feel that we were undesired guests of Afghanistan. We did not have to search deeply for the reason, it was obvious: we came from British India and we were going to Soviet Russia.

THE DREADFUL JOURNEY.

The journey through Afghanistan in those days (they say that conditions are changed for the better to-day) proved to be a very trying task for us all. Absence of roads and the means of communication, the ascending and descending of chains of huge mountains, the rivers and rivulets, the deserts and what not else which we traversed on foot, without adequate travelling equipment, without guides, without proper and even adequate food, water and medicine was taking the last drops of courage from us. Our party of seventy-two 'Mohajireen' with two horses and three donkeys, was marching on to the unknown, promised land, with lots of hope, but with not a bit of reality. On and on we marched and with every milestone that we passed we became weaker and more disheartened. We felt no regrets for what we were leaving behind, yet we were not much enthusiastic over what was to come. We longed for one thing and that was—an end to our dreadful journey.

It is beyond the scope of these lines to sketch our entire journey through Afghanistan, on which a voluminous volume could be written. Moreover, I cannot but make mention of the Hindukush' (murderer of Hindus) Mountains, the memory of which makes me shiver whenever I think of it, and which often glows like a dreadful scene in my dream.

CROSSING THE HINDUKUSH.

As we left the valley of Punjsher and were entering the zone of the Hindukush Mountain we began to experience a strange feeling, one that was mixed with both hope and anxiety. We could clearly see the steep peaks of the mountain piercing through the clouds. The word "Hindu" attracted us and we were anxious to find out why this mountain was called the murderer of our ancestors. It looked to us so beautiful, so harmless, and the closer we drew to it the purer and fresher the air became, and the quieter the atmosphere.

Anxious to cross the Pass through the Hindukush and to climb its heights, we doubled our speed and all of us, it seemed were filled with a new spirit. We asked every Afghan we met on the road how much longer we must walk in order to reach the Pass, and in almost all cases we received one and the same 'encouraging' but incorrect reply: "Just half-an-hour's walk, just one 'Kos' (Afghan mile)". Yet it took a full twenty hours of walking to cover that notorious 'kos'. We were later told that this was a traditional custom in Afghanistan, in order to encourage a traveller and to give him new spirit with which he could traverse the far-off distances lying before him.

Finally we reached the heights of the Hindukush Mountain and the steep and narrow paths on which the Pass curls and winds like a cobra. For the first time we saw real snow, which covered the high peaks and rocks of the mountain. By now we had already covered the first of the three stages which the crossing of the Hindukush Pass is divided into. We had ascended from the valley to where the Pass proper begins. "So far, so good," we thought, and could see no reason why this fascinating mountain should be called the "Hindukush." But it did not take us long to discover the real charms of the mountain and to learn the reason for its being called "murderer."

DREADFUL COLD

As we entered the second stage, the Pass itself, we began to feel a chill, which soon turned into cold, and then into bitting cold. It was a horrible scene: we were being froezen by inches. Picture for yourself our plight. We were dressed in the lightest summer clothes, most of us wearing only 'dhotis' and had no quilts, heavy blankets or fur coats, and suddenly, we sons of the ever-smiling sun of Hindustan found ourselves in the Arctic cold of a snow covered mountain. Every step forward was like another dip into ice-cold water; our blood was chilling and we thought that we were going to meet the same fate that had befallen our forefathers centuries ago.

To add to our miseries, another phenomenon appeared: we began to breathe heavily and with great difficulty. We were faced with a shortage of oxygen and a composition of air other than that we were accustomed to "down below" on earth. This last occurrence deprived us of the last vestiges of hope, for if we could not breathe we could not walk. We could only walk a few steps and then had to sit down and rest. It was clear to us that a dreadful fate awaited us yet we had no time to think who was to blame for the misfortune that had befallen us: we, the Hindukush, or the Afghan authorities, whose duty it was to inform us of the dreadful cold of the Pass, so that we should have availed ourselves in time of whatever warm things we could find. And yet, after all we were in a strange country, and both the people and its natural environment were free to treat us in any manner that they pleased.

Making an attempt to overcome the difficulty in which we found ourselves we decided to form ourselves into groups of eight to ten persons, clinging closely to each other so as to protect ourselves from the cold current of the air. At the same time our bodies would warm each other as we made a united effort to cross the terrible Pass which we thought should properly have been named the Treacherous Hindukush.

THE DESCENT.

Our collective efforts and our spirits, as well as the thought of the "unknown goal" which lay before us, helped us to cross the second stage, and we reached the third stage of the crossing of Hindukush: the descent. As we found ourselves looking toward Afghan Turkishtan the cold and the rarity of oxygen began to recede as rapidly as they had appeared, and

Mr. A. Aziz Azad.

in their place we found sharp and deep descents, down which we rushed as though we were so many footballs tumbling down a mountain-side. An unconscious or uncertain step would have opened a free and direct passage to the valley of death for any of us, but now that we had overcome the ascent and the crossing of Hindukush we were not afraid of its descents and slopes.

It took us one full night to cross the small sandy track of desert lying between Mazar-e-sharif and the banks of the River Amu Darya. During the day we rested, for it was impossible to cross over the sands in the heat of the day. Towards evening we found ourselves on the banks of the river, and late in the night, on an old Afghan boat, we were transported to the Soviet side of the river, to the territory of Soviet Bukhara.

IN SOVIET LAND.

As we stood on the bank, amid a forest of reeds that grew at

(Continued on page 12)

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Famous Indian Archer Returns Home From Japan

An Interview With Prof. Khaniwalle

(From Our Correspondent)

Mr. Raghunathrao Khaniwalle, the well-known Indian archer, the representative of Hanuman Vyayamshala of Amraoti, Berar, has returned from Japan, where he stayed for three and a half years. When I approached him for an interview he was busy studying the conditions in Germany and the various circulars received from the International Olympic Association under whose auspices International Olympic Games are to be held at Berlin in August 1936.

A special invitation has been received by the Hanuman Vyayamshala of Amraoti for the demonstration of Indian games at that international sports exhibition and Mr. Khaniwalle will lead a batch of athletes who will proceed to Germany on behalf of the Hanuman Vyayamshala. Mr. Khaniwalle is a resident of Amraoti and the Berar people, especially those from Amraoti, were highly delighted to see this distinguished son of India back home. He reached Amraoti on the 7th of May. I asked him a number of questions to which he replied as follows:—

Interviewer:—May I know what prompted you to go to Japan?

Mr. Khaniwalle:—I had undergone a thorough training in Archery at the Hanuman Vyayamshala of Amraoti for about five years and after gaining proficiency in that art I was deputed by the Vyayamshala authorities to proceed to Japan to demonstrate my skill there and to learn whatever is new in Japan. Japan is famous for this art of Archery and it is regarded as one of the four important arts, which every Japanese student must know up to a certain standard of proficiency. Such training is compulsory for every student.

Interviewer:— May I have some idea of those four arts referred to by you?

Mr. Khaniwalle:—What is popularly known as Juijutsu in India as the unique art of the Japanese consists of the following four arts: (1) Sumo. (2) Ku-jutsu (archery), (3) Khendo (sword fencing) and Judo (personal defence). One of these is taught in every school to every student in various gradations according to the standard of primary, secondary or University schools.

Indian And Japanese Styles Of Archery

Interviewer:—May I know which of these you preferred for your own training?

Mr. Khaniwalle:—I was naturally interested in ascertaining if there was anything new in the art of Japanese Archery and I began taking lessons in the same in the beginning, but after a few months' experience I found that though in the Japanese art of Archery there was much accuracy in hitting the object aimed at, there was hardly anything to learn in the skill of using that proficiency of accurate aiming in various different ways as we find in Indian style of archery. We in India have various methods of skilfully hitting the objects aimed at. I therefore, chose to learn the art of Judo and for the last three years I learnt that art and gained two grades in that training. No foreigner has yet been able to secure any higher grade than the second in that art. Only one Englishman residing at Shanghai has achieved third grade after a long practice. This gentleman used to attend classes for a particular part of the year. After the third grade it is long practice, meaning advanced age with the practice, that entitles one to secure further grades.

Interviewer:—How many grades Mr. Deshpande, another representative of Hanuman Vyayamshala, Amraoti, has been able to secure till now?

Mr. Khaniwalle:—He has secured two grades and he is ripe for the third grade.

Interviewer:— What made you to stop your training and to return to India?

Mr. Khaniwalle:—I must respond to the call of my mother institution, the Hanuman Vyayamshala, which wants me to lead the batch now being sent to Germany for Olympic games. I am ever at their disposal.

Prof. Khaniwalle's Demonstrations

Interviewer:—How could you arrange for demonstrations of your skill in Archery?

Mr. Khaniwalle:—I first landed at Port Kobe, which is as big a city as Bombay or Calcutta, and in my stay there for about four months I had an occasion to give my demonstration under the presidentship of the Governor of Kobe. This demonstration was arranged by my Indian friend at that port. The function was attended by all the high officials and the Governor gave a commendation certificate. Then I had another demonstration arranged by the "Osaka Asahi" a well-known newspaper, on the occasion of a Japanese national festival. This programme was witnessed by about thirty thousand spectators. I then shifted to Tokio. Tokio is the second city of the world, having a population of about 50 lacs. Residing at Tokio for training, I gave many demonstrations at various places on various occasions.

Interviewer:—For how many years did you stay at Tokio?

Mr. Khaniwalle:—I stayed at Tokio for complete three years and there at the world famous institution by name "Kodo-Khan," I learnt Judo for three years and I secured the second grade in Judo.

Interviewer:—May I know something about this institution?

Mr. Khaniwalle:—Kodo-Khan is an university by itself. It contains one thousand students regularly attending the classes. Besides this there are seasonal Special Training Classes in Winter, where citizens, including military men, get their training.

The institution has a standing of 50 years and only last year it celebrated its golden jubilee with great pomp. Prof. Jigardkhano, popularly known as Dr. Khan, is 87 years old, but he still takes the leading part in the physical instruction of this institution.

Interviewer:—To what use can you put your second grade standard in Judo?

Mr. Khaniwalle:—The second grade standard is considered adequate for imparting instruction to the students in that art.

Japanese Patriotism

I thanked Mr. Khaniwalle for having patiently given replies to all my queries and at the end I asked him to give in short his impressions about the Japanese people in general, whereupon he said:—

The Japanese are the most patriotic people in the world. Their patriotism knows no bounds. They pay the highest regard to their King; next to the King they respect the country and the last they have regard for, is religion. There are hardly any religious fracas in Japan. They are very polite in their behaviour towards foreigners. Their women have great freedom and they are the most affectionate, obedient and dutiful mates to their husbands. They are very hard working.

Radio has become a great means of instruction in Japan. There is one Radio set for every 12 people in Japan and in the morning instruction in physical culture is given for one hour and at that time every one in his own private chamber receives instruction and performs exercises on the orders received through Radio. From 10 to 11 in the morning instruction about cooking various things is given and many housewives are seen taking notes from the lessons given on the Radio. In the evening songs of the national heroes and their prowess in various wars are sung on radio and the whole atmosphere is surcharged with the waves of patriotism. The Japanese are patriotic to the very core and they think that they are the only human beings loved by the Almighty.

R. D. Khaniwalle.

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American Attitude Towards India

Effect Of Persistent Misrepresentation In Press And On Platform

(By Mohan V. Raj)

India, to the majority of the people of the United States, means, child marriage, snake charmers, holy fakirs, cow worship, beggars, poverty, disease, ignorance and what not. India should not be surprised at this. For there are many agencies with the sole purpose of constantly misrepresenting India to the American people. These agencies have made India's customs and habits the butt-end of ridicule. Her religion presented as a jumble of superstitions. Her poverty attributed to her indolence. And her political subjugation to her lack of courage and character.

Never in the history of any two countries, separated so far apart, so many influences have been brought into play to shape their relations as between India and America. India with her ancient history, culture, tradition, puzzling philosophies and bristling problems. America—ultra modern, with her enthusiasm, youthful energy, dynamic will, daring—to the point of recklessness, and willing to try once anything under the sun.

Upto the middle of last century America had lived her own life. She had no special thought of any great political or economic contact with the outside world. Her policies had all been so shaped as to develop internally her own national welfare. With her pioneering spirit she was satisfied to explore her own lands, to build her own industries, and to exploit her own natural resources. America was not induced yet then to adopt the policy or imitate the methods of land grabbing nations.

As a gesture of generosity she denied herself the cash indemnity from the Boxer rebellion. She, on the other hand, utilised indemnity funds to establish a better feeling and lasting friendship with China. Besides, she went a step further to directly encourage the coming of Orientals to her shores knowing well that such closer dealings will go a long way to promote good-will, peace and progress.

Indian Immigrants

Hearing about the ideals of liberty and democracy of the American people, as well as about the greater opportunities of making a decent living, Indians in large number left their motherland to settle down on the American continent. Unlike other Oriental countries this transplantation on the new soil was in no way encouraged by any Indian agencies. Many of the Indian immigrants were so hardworking, intelligent and adaptable that they easily assimilated the best that was in the new land and became useful citizens. In those days, however, India to America was still a land around which was woven a mystic charm. Americans as a nation were then free from some of the sinister influences which have since crept in. India to them was then an ancient land deserving all respect and recognition.

Immediately following the World War and the incident at Jallianwala Bagh, when all India was seething with indignation, active anti-Indian propagandists attempted to change the attitude of the American people toward India. In the United States more than any other country they kept pounding at public opinion with their uninterrupted campaign against India.

On the platform, I heard an elderly woman make a stringent and unkindly comment after spending, supposedly 40 years of her life in India, that: "No woman in India has any standing in life, socially, morally, or intellectually." Not satisfied with this remark she went a step further in her attack on India's womanhood, saying: "Indian women are mere cookers of rice and burners of children".

At another time, a man who posed as having spent number of years in India, speaking before an university audience in a fashionable church, denounced in no uncertain terms our saintly leader Mahatma Gandhi. In the course of his lecture he made a statement that "Gandhi, whom you people here admire so greatly is nothing but a half naked shrimp. He refuses to wear shirt and clings to cow's tail so he can go to heaven". This man had an intense hatred for anything that is of India, yet he represented himself as the minister of Gospel, whose only purpose in life was to save the souls of the so-called heathens.

Still at another time, a woman was invited to relate her views on India before a large audience in a young people's educational centre. She spoke convincingly of the needs in India and urged her listeners to "contribute generously for the cause of rescuing India's savage women who throw their babies in the Ganges river to appease their millions of Gods."

These men and women and many more roam around the country and prejudice the American attitude toward India.

Misrepresentation In The Press

In the American press, however, some of the well paid propagandists attack Indians as having childish mentality, who believe in sacred cows, bulls, monkeys, and hosts of revengeful dieties. That all the Indian gods have the reputation of being prankish. For fear of offending some of these unknown dieties in disguise and bring damnation upon himself, the Indian dare not refuse to support with his contribution his hordes of holy parasites. The wretchedness of caste system which prevents the untouchables to touch. The barbarity of burning women on the funeral pyres of their dead husbands even in this machine age. The miseries of child widows and the inhuman treatment accorded to them by their in-laws. How the little girls of eight and nine whose legs don't stretch to the floor when seated on a chair are given away in marriage. How the prices of child-wife varies according to the law of supply and demand. The degraded custom of child marriage, and how the British, and not the natives mind you, who originated the laws against child marriage.

These people continue their attack on the way in which the Hindu is taught that his chance of ever getting into Paradise is intolerably slim if he didn't have a son. The belief of a Hindu that his soul will be born into the body of some wretched animal such as donkey or rat.

These people don't stop with such accusations, but go further and indiscriminately assail the customs of India whether good or bad. They write more about the temple dancing girls and not of beautiful temples. The wretched lot of Hindu wife as compared to her sisters in America. The brutality of Indian men toward their plural wives. How the sickly 50 years old bridegroom gets his six years old wife. How the little girls are kidnapped to be made wives among the robber tribes, particularly in Central India and Berar. How the rioting after the kidnap is put down by the British.

They make further such assertions as to how some Hindus make valiant effort to meet the requirements of messiahs. How some western women turn their back upon their own country, their friends, their religions and their homes and how they make fools of themselves by joining some India movement.

Mohan V. Raj, with a liberal university education has extensively travelled and lectured in the United States. He has done much to better the friendly relations between India and America. Recently he returned to his motherland and is engaged in writing a book on America.

At one time, a man contributed an article in one of the leading newspapers in the west coast. He described vividly the city of Benares—holy to the millions of Hindus. There he saw nothing good except fakirs standing upon one leg like a flamingo for ten or more years. How the beggars buried in earth upto chin remain there day in and day out and how they collect coins thrown to them. How some of these holy men throw dust in wide-open eyes to mortify their flesh. How still some others train themselves to lie on bed of sharp spikes. How some more of those husky beggars carry on their person over 200 pounds of iron rings and chains all the year round. Snake charmers, mango producers, and rope trickers all came in for their share of criticism. This man had no time or eyes to see or to admire and appreciate some of the ancient architectures famous for their beauty, grace and design. Such are the people who create false impressions about India among the Americans.

In the movies such as pictures as "India Speaks", "Robert Clive of India", "The Lives of Bengal Lancers", and various others were highly advertised in terms as "Know the Truth about India", "Chance of life time and never miss", and so on. Thousands of people were attracted by such enticing advertisements. These pictures expose some of the worst side of the Indian life.

On the radio some malicious speakers cast a slur upon the fair name of India. These and many others are always at work to discredit India among the Americans.

Miss Mayo's Slanders

Following the publication of "Mother India", the man in the street ignorant of the real conditions in India began to look upon her with contempt. Probably the race prejudice, one of the ugliest scars in American civilization, played its part in bringing about a sort of snobbish attitude in him.

Among the intelligent people, however, such sensational writers as Miss Katherine Mayo had much less effect. For they know well that in their own country there are things existing of which no decent American would feel proud. For instance, divorces, gangsters, kidnappers, lynchers, criminals and crooks are no credit to their country. In fact, they realise that every country has such elements in lesser or higher degree.

An American woman, head of a metropolitan public library, once responded to a question that, "A book like Mother India is not worth answering. Its author is a cheap propagandist and a disgrace to America". Such is the attitude of the better class of people toward India.

In the university centres, some people who have travelled in India and had personal contacts with cultured Indians never fail to admire India's past civilisation. The Indian student is treated with human sympathy. In fact, one of

(Continued on page 12)

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR YOU

READ IT CAREFULLY.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT POSITION—IN BUSINESS—IN INCOME—IN SOCIETY—IN MENTAL EQUIPMENT?

Can you put into vivid, convincing WORDS all the thoughts and plans your mind conceives—so clearly that others are influenced to co-operate? Can you use words so clear and concise, spoken or written, that you are enabled speedily to put through business deals, make large and numerous sales, close important contracts?

The big positions in life always go to men and women who have the ability to express themselves perfectly, using the right words to win others to their way of thinking.

Winning Words are essential to your progress. Increase your knowledge of English by thousands of words and thus strengthen your social and business position immeasurably.

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helps you to achieve mastery of the English language simply and speedily. By means of a series of easy lessons—altogether different from the ordinary school and college method of teaching "grammar," you can in an amazingly short time perfect your speech and writings, develop latent abilities, self-confidence and authority.

You will be a clearer and more agile thinker, know how to study any subject, make the utmost use of your intellectual powers and achieve distinction in your business, social and public life.

Write to-day for a free copy of the 52-page book "How to Become a Master of English"—a most interesting brochure which gives full particulars of Mr. Kleiser's unique course of postal instruction.

POST THIS COUPON.

THE TUTORIAL INSTITUTE,
Edward Park Road, DELHI, 33.

Gentlemen: Send me the booklet, "How to Become a Master of English," containing full particulars of the Grenville Kleiser Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency.

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.....

Age ..... Occupation .....

EDUCATION REFRESHER COURSE

180 Teachers From 60 Schools In Bombay Division Attend Demonstration Lessons At Bordi Camp

(From A Correspondent)

The Bombay Division Educational Refresher Course, organised by Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, with the co-operation of the Hakimji High School, Bordi, opened on 11th May and continued throughout the week. It closed on Sunday, May 17, with a closing address by Mr. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

The course was attended by 180 teachers coming from 60 high schools from all the six districts of the Division. There were nearly 30 ladies, and 40 Head Masters. All the Inspecting Officers of the Division including, besides Mr. Ghate, Miss Rustomji, and Miss Twells, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Desai from the Central Division, and Miss Panandikar, Mr. Kamat, Mr. Rege, Mr. Budhrani and Mr. Bhat from the S. T. Training College, Bombay, were there to help Mr. Ghate.

Delegates at meals.

A Crowded Programme

The programme was quite crowded and varied. In the morning there were lectures on methods of imparting instruction in different subjects; in the afternoon there were demonstration lessons and discourses; evenings were spent in pleasant recreation, while every night there was some amusement programme.

Miss Rustomji delivered four lectures on English composition, Mr. Cameron gave three on teaching of English texts, Miss Twells dwelt on Phonetics, Mr. Desai treated Mathematics, Mr. Kamat spoke on teaching of Science, and also on Intelligence Tests, Mr. Bulrani discussed the plan of teaching Geography, Mr. Bhat explained the new method of teaching Sanskrit, Mr. Ghate and Mr. Patwardhan gave their views on teaching Marathi and History, Mr. S. A. Dave discoursed on Gujarati and Mr. Ranade on Nature Study.

The following teachers and officers gave demonstration lessons: Miss Panandikar in English pronunciations and English poetry; Miss Pavri and Miss Khergamwala in English Picture Composition, Mrs. M. Khan and Mr. Sitaram in Geography, Mr. Bhat in Sanskrit, Mr. Kale in History, Mr. Kanetkar in Marathi, Mr. Dave in Gujrati and Mr. Rane in Nature Study.

Diet For School Children

Dr. H. V. Tilak spoke on diet for school children, Mr. Joshi on school supervision and discipline, Miss Panandikar spoke on home work, and Mr. Vyas gave his views and experiences on school organisation. All lectures were followed by very interesting and instructive discussions.

The pupils of the Gokalibai High School, Vile Parle, gave an excellent performance in classical dancing; the pupils of the Hakimji High School, and Bhatt High School showed physical performance feats, Mr. G. N. Joshi, assisted by Mr. Joglekar, Miss Vedak and Miss Shirke, entertained the guests one night with excellent music. Messrs. Bhonde, Nainradekar and Sule provided fun by imitations, mimicry and magic tricks. The Baby and Health Week Association helped by exhibiting some cinema films.

Mr. Grieve, D. P. I., and Mr. M. G. Cameron, Educational Inspector, C. D., enjoying the common dinner in the Hindu fashion.

Sports

The Badmington Tournaments and open air sports organised by the Sports' Committee under the presidentship of Miss Rustomji proved very successful and attractive. On the last day Mr. Grieve distributed prizes to successful competitors. An exhibition of manuscript magazines was also set up, and prizes were awarded to the best exhibits.

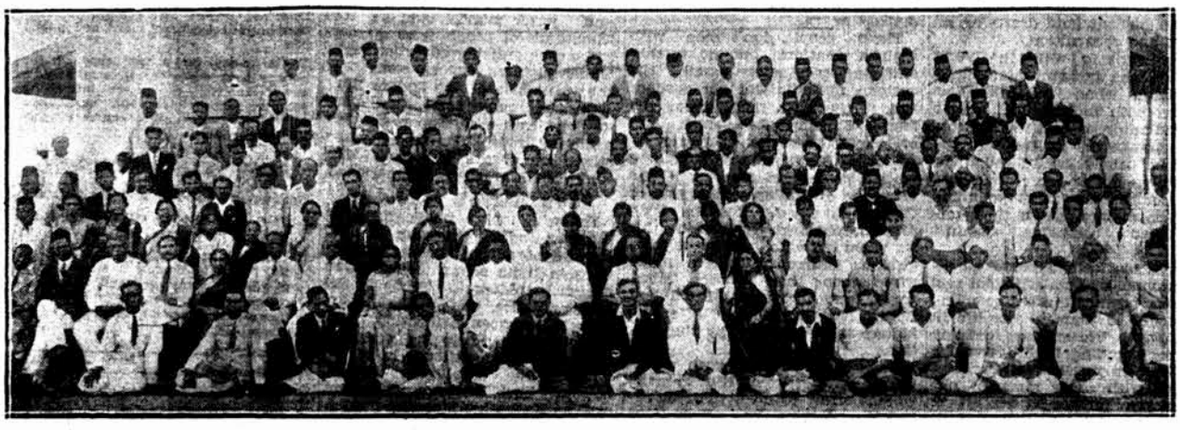
Saturday night all the guests were invited by the Committee for a common dinner in the Hindu fashion which was attended by all including Mr. Grieve and Mr. Cameron. Mr. and Mrs. Ghate gave a tea party to all delegates on Sunday morning in the Sagar Darshan Camp Grounds.

Closing Day

On the closing day, a general meeting was held under the chequered shade of the Casuarina plantation along the open beach under the presidentship of Mr. Grieve. Mr. Grieve expressed satisfaction at the success of the Refresher Course, and gave some very pertinent tips to the delegates. And the delegates and visitors all departed home full of pleasant memories of the things which they had done, seen and enjoyed.

A Demonstration Lesson in course.

The whole credit of the success of the Course goes to Mr. Ghate who spared no pains in making efficient arrangements even in the minutest details. The staff of the Hakimji High School and their pupils did all the volunteering in which they were helped by Mr. Vaidya of the King George English School, and members of staff of the D. G. Thakersey High School, and Bhatt High School, and the Government Training College.



Delegates, Lecturers and Visitors to the Refresher Course, Bordi.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

All Russia Celebrates Festival Of International Proletariat With Pageantry And Universal Rejoicings

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

MOSCOW, May 1.

At last the time has come when, after the prolonged and great struggle for their independence, industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, Soviet citizens have found time to give vent to their joyous feelings in grand carnival and pagentry on a nation-wide scale. The first of May, which is one of the two holidays officially celebrated in this country, was observed by the people of the Soviet Union with such pomp and show of a magnitude that has never before been witnessed in the past revolutionary history of the USSR.

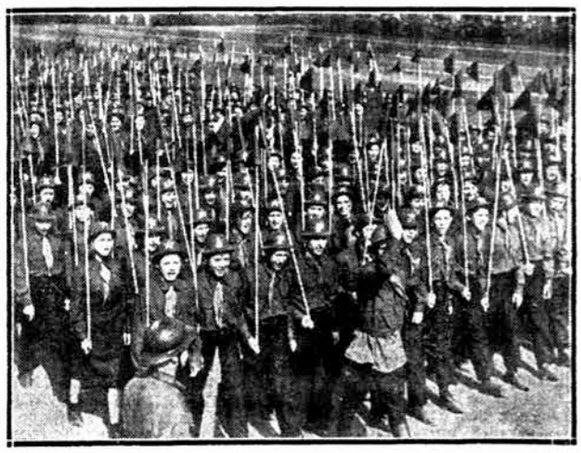
It goes without saying that millions have been spent by the Government in making the May Day celebration a real national festival, but the cause of the success and the brilliancy of the festival and the great enthusiasm with which it was marked by the population throughout the country, lies in the fact that the material condition of the population as a whole has been remarkably improved, as has the popularity of the Soviet Government both nationally and internationally grown tremendously lately.

This Year's Innovation

May First has always been celebrated in Russia as a day of international solidarity with their proletarian comrades, but this year it was celebrated differently: it was observed as a national festival rather than an international one. The crude forms of propaganda infusing and instigating hatred for all systems other than the Soviet system, so prevalent in former years, were conspicuous this year by their almost total absence. A national enthusiasm—on expression of the better, the happier and the contented life of the population of the Soviet Union, approval of the policy of the Government, and of love for the country's leaders—these were the essence of both the civil and military demonstrations that took place in all the big cities and towns of the USSR.

Long before the arrival of this eventful day, great numbers of artists, painters, architects and decorators made preparations and then began decorating the capital of the first proletarian State in the world, Moscow. Department stores, markets, shops and street stands, dealing in a host of commodities, were filled with goods of all kinds. The populace bought to their hearts content of everything that they needed for their own personal use, as well as for guests. The dream of Soviet citizens these many years past for a better life had at last come true and they tried their best to realise their longing to the fullest extent.

On the morning of April 30, the final touches were given to the decoration of the capital's streets, squares, and buildings, and that same evening the tremendous network of illumination of the decorations was switched on. Thousands upon thousands of electric light globes, shining and glittering in the beautiful clear night, made the decorated Moscow look like a young bride laden with jewels and diamonds. The streets and squares, the parks and boulevards, were flooded with people, with happy and joyful faces, out strolling to see the decorated and illuminated Moscow, beautiful and picturesque as never before.



Moscow youths joyfully participating in the Civil Demonstration on "May Day."

Russian youths dressed in their gay national dresses participate in the "May Day" Festival.

Imposing Military Review

On the morning of the bright, sunny and warm First of May, the celebration began with the traditional military review. Red Square, in front of the Kremlin, and situated in the very centre of the city, was elaborated, decorated and prepared for the grand military parade. The numerous guests, Soviet and foreign, the famous people of Russia, like Alexei Stakhanov and Peter Krivonoss and others, the foreign delegations, foreign envoys, journalists and military attaches of various nations took their places in the tribunes on both sides of the Lenin Mausoleum. At 9-45 the entrance to the Red Square was closed. Fifteen minutes later, as the great clock in the Spassky Tower of the Kremlin chimed 10 o'clock, the gates of the tower opened and out galloped a beautiful charger on which sat the "Workers' Commissar", as the People's Commissar for Defence is called.

After receiving the report from the Commanding Chief of the Parade, Marshal Voroshilov greeted the soldiers massed on the Square and then mounted to the lower platform of the Mausoleum where the General Commissar (Home Minister) of the USSR, G. G. Yagoda, Marshal Budyonny, Marshal Igorov and Marshal Tukhachevsky stood In the upper section of the Mausoleum stood the leaders of the Soviet Government: Joseph Stalin, Premier Molotov, President Kalinin and others.

After a brief speech in which Marshal Voroshilov greeted the Red Army in the name of the Soviet Government, the Oath of Fidelity was taken. This was followed by the blare of bugles indicating that the military review was about to begin.

Civil Demonstrations

Not only was the civil demonstration, with its great expression of enthusiasm, exceptional this time, but the military parade too was far more impressive, richer in uniformity and developed than it had been on previous occasions. Infantry played a negligible role in the parade, which is an indication of its decreasing significance in the Red Army, while the mechanized and motorized sections of the army made up the bulk of the review. The armoured cars, the soldiers mounted in lorries, the zenith guns, over a thousand tanks of various types—light, medium and gigantic ones looking like steel fortresses—accompanied overhead

(Continued on page 10)

SPECIAL REDUCTION IN PRICES DURING MONSOON OF 1936.

Eggs for Hatching of English Poultry at Rs. 3/- per Dozen.

Our prices for eggs during the Regular Breeding Season (Novem ber to February) range from Rs. 6|- to Rs. 36 per dozen according to the different Grades but this Monsoon (June to September), on account of pressing demand, we have arranged to book prepaid orders at the flat rate of Rs. 3|- for twelve eggs net. Packing and freight will be 12 Annas extra for each parcel of one dozen eggs to be despatched within a radius of 600 miles from POONA JUNOTION. If your Railway Station is beyond that distance kindly add four annas for each additional distance of 200 miles.

You are requested to make your own selection from the following Breeds. It will be better if you will make a second and third choice when selecting as your first choice may be heavily booked already.

WHITE LEGHORNS	BLACK MINORCAS	RHODE ISLAND REDS
LIGHT SUSSEX	AUSTRALORPS	MIXED BANTAMS
WHITE WYANDOTTES	BUFF ORPINGTONS	WHITE BANTAMS

Coloured Illustration of our birds appeared on cover page of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" of Sunday 17th May.

THE ASIAN FARMS, No. 11, Connaught Road, POONA

Books & Their Writers

"TALES OF BENGAL"

Second Edition Of Interesting Collection Of Stories

"TALES OF BENGAL." By Santa and Sita Chatterjee. Published by R. Chatterjee, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2.

The publication of the second edition of "Tales of Bengal"—a collection of short stories by the Chatterjee sisters, Sita and Santa—testifies to the popularity that the book has deservedly enjoyed. Armed with an effective style which is devastating in its very simplicity, these two sisters set out to critically portray the different aspects of Bengali society. Each of the six stories deals with some social problem and both the sisters' sympathies are always with reform and progress as opposed to conventions and superstitions. Sita Devi does not spare the pseudo-reformers either and "The Letter" is a biting (though a little laboured and complicated by unnecessary detail) satire on a young man who preached widow-remarriage but refused to marry one himself.

IRONY AND PATHOS

Humour, irony and pathos have all been very effectively utilized to good purpose and the descriptions of life in Bengal are wonderfully life-like and colourful.

But both the sisters somehow lack the finished technique and despite their fairly long literary career still seem to retain some amateurish traits which, however, do not take away from the simple charm of these unostentatious stories.

K. A. A.

"JAPAN"

Urdu Translation Of Mr. Chamanlal's Book

"JAPAN." By Chamanlal, Translated into Urdu by Mahmud Ali Khan. Jamia Book Depot, Delhi. Price bound Rs. 2, unbound Rs. 1-8.

This is an excellent translation of Mr. Chamanlal's book "Secrets of Japan." The translator has been successful in rendering into Urdu the exact spirit of the book and the language he has used is simple and popular.

Mr. Chamanlal's book is, on the whole, a useful guide to the understanding of Japan and the Japanese. He has, with remarkable industry, collected vast and valuable information about the industrial and cultural life of that very interesting country. It is difficult to agree with him, however, in his unqualified praise for Japanese nationalism which, any observer of current affairs can tell us, is a most dangerous mixture of Imperialism and militarism and a source of impending peril to the peace of the world.

K. A. A.

MAGIC OF NUMBERS

THE MAGIC OF NUMBERS, by Utimchand Gangaram, Pensioner, annas four (paper cover), to be had at the Bombay Bakery, Hyderabad Sind.

This is a small booklet of 61 pages, of which Part I deals with Magic Squares and Part II with some miscellaneous problems. Interesting enough to those who care for mathematical amusement.

R. D. KARVE.

Federation & Indian States

"FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES UNDER FELERATION." By Sahibzada A. Wazid Khan, Jarrolds, London, 12/6, pp. xiv 249.

"FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE STATES IN FEDERAL INDIA." by V. L. D'Souza, Professor of Economics, Mysore University, pp. 86.

These two works are, in a manner of speaking, disappointing. The Sahibzada, who has written this work as a thesis for the Ph.D. degree, was once secretary to the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber and has dedicated the work, as in duty bound, to His Highness of Patiala,—with flattering sentimens, the very abject note of which would turn away any self-respecting scholar in loathing from the work. And yet, when one goes through the 250 pages of this book, one revises radically one's first impression,—or rarther one's ingrained prejudice. It is a learned work—not profound, perhaps, nor original; but nevertheless displaying a degree of erudition, of independence in criticism, of boldness even in the basic conception of a federal organisation in this country for which the present writer was not prepared from such antecedents and associations. Dr. Khan has, indeed, fully earned his degree, and deserves to be ranked as a scholar, who, even in his environment is not afraid to speak out his thoughts.

Mr. D'Souza, on the other hand, is a Professor in an Indian State, where the traditions of constitutional rule have been so well established, that one would take it for granted that scholar in such a position would have no reason to be needlessly toeing the line as set by the Powers-that-be. Nevertheless, it is disappointing to find that the learned Professor has presented his readers with only a rechauffe of the case for Mysore in the Federal arrangements,—a case, which is practically a mere repetition, if not morally a plagiarism from the representations on the same subject by the Mysore delegates; and at that, a rather sketchy and superficial presentment of a hackneyed case in still more hackneyed terms. The title is the only interesting thing in the entire work of 80 small pages. But then it is just this kind of tame table ornament that would suit the autocratic bureaucrats of our official Universities.

The disappointment, therefore, that the critic feels is, in the case of Dr. Khan's work, at any rate, of pleasing nature. The Sahibzada is no admirer of the federal principle; nor does he expect much good to result to the States on federating,—at least from a financial standpoint. He has devoted nearly 60 pages,—somewhat unnecessarily,—to explaining the revolution of the Federal idea, and the position, ac-

(Continued on page 16)

Is Japan's Trade Not A Menace To Other Countries?

"THE SECRET OF JAPAN'S TRADE EXPANSION" by Yoshi Asahi (The International Association of Japan pp. xiii plus 130, plus 64 Photo Plates).

This is a cleverly written work of propaganda for Japan, which very often makes the reader lose sight of the fact that it is a propaganda piece. That, however, is a measure of the writer's cleverness, and not so much of the strength of his argument. It is well-documented with authorities though, seemingly, only those authorities are quoted which are favourable to Japan. There are, besides, a number of tables and charts ,which undoubtedly lend an air of scientific exposition to the author's central theme. The treatment being modest and unassuming, the writer must certainly be complimented on having achieved a most delicate task with consummate finesse and dexterity.

The main theme of "this booklet" is to show that Japan's trade, though expanding, ought not to be regarded as a menace to other countries' trade or economic position, first because that trade still leaves Japan a debtor country on the balance; and because Japanese exports being cheap yet of good quality are really putting so much purchasing power into the hands of the masses. True, Japan has depreciated her currency; and that may have lent some slight support to the export trade. But considered in gold values, there is no real increase; and, such increase as there is, ceases to be a menace to the rest of the world when one considers the rise of prices of export goods in Japan. Japanese industry, moreover, has been able, by rationalisation as well as by the wonderful adaptability of the Japanese worker to every sort of changing machinery, to offer the same class of goods at phenomenally cheap prices, which is the main explanation,—and the only true one, according to this author,—for the expansion of Japanese trade in the world markets. The writer gives considerable space to considering some of the details of rationalisation in particular industries, and it must be admitted that many of these facts are real eye-openers, e.g., in the textile industries or in the railway locomotive overhauling. The low wages of Japanese workers are not denied, any more than the presence of certain subsidies from the State,—though the author is careful to point out that subsidising national industries is not an exclusive monopoly of Japan. His account, however, of the real wages, or the real cost of living for Japanese workmen is, though illuminating from a certain point of view, not sufficient answer to those who consider the present position of Japanese trade to be the result of an undue exploitation of the working classes.

K. T. S.

DNYANMANDIR

"Dnyanmandir" (Marathi) published by Damodar Savalaram and Mandali, Thakurdwar, Bombay, annual subscription Rs. 1/8/- (local) and Rs. 2/- (mofussil).

This enterprising firm of Messrs Damodar Savalaram and Mandali, who have rendered considerable service to Marathi literature by publishing several valuable books on various subjects from time to time, undertook to publish a monthly mainly with a view to make it possible for the middle class people to be able to take advantage of it. Due to economic reasons this class of readers, although it has the desire and taste to read good and healthy literature, is prevented from doing so.

"Dnyanmandir" seeks to serve two main purposes; firstly, because of its cheapness, it can reach all people and, secondly, it can greatly help to change the direction in which the so-called light literature appears to be flowing now-a-days.

The publishers have sent us a nicely bound volume for the year 1935 of this magazine, some issues of which have already been noticed from time to time in these columns. We have also received the four issues for the current year of this monthly.

Originally it was the intension of the publishers to give in every issue about 40 to 50 pages, thus giving in a year about 500 to 600 pages at a nominal cost of Rs. 1/8, but the volume for the first year itself contains over 900 pages.

The selection of contributions is good and writings of many of Maharashtra's well-known and prominent writers can be found in the pages of this magazine. Various important topics and burning questions of the day are discussed and dealt with by able writers. Every issue contains articles, stories, pieces of poetry and a good number of illustrations.

The enterprise deserves encouragement.

S. R. K.

Startling Predictions In Your Horoscope

YOUR REAL LIFE TOLD FREE

Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points, etc? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pundit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advice contained in his Horoscopes on Business, Speculation, Finances, Love-affairs, Friends, Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes, Litigation, Lucky Times, Sickness, etc., have astounded educated people the world over. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second-sight.

To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss), address and date of birth (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself. No money required but you may, if you like enclose 4 annas Stamps to help cover postage and misc. costs. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statements about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews, all consultation by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 312-W), Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Jawahar Speaks The Language—The Nation's Mind—Cultural Implications Of Freedom—National Autonomy In Art—Literary "Parishads", University Delegations—Are Ancient Relics—Present-Day Problems —Services Of The Cinema—And The Amateur Stage—In Anarchy.

Jawaharlal Nehru speaks the language; the language that expresses the new, the young, mind of the nation, the language that seeks and offers live contact with its aspirations. It is, obviously, a different language from the hectoring, involved, philosophic, jargon which has hitherto been almost the only distinguishing mark of the majority of those who have been accustomed to take for granted national allegiance. It is possible to over-estimate his premises as it is possible to underestimate his postulates. It is possible to launch a campaign against him even on such matters as the use or the abuse of the harmoniums for Indian music as it is more than possible to start serial comments on what his Secretariat can or cannot do, should or should not do for Indian propaganda abroad.

Past Must Be Readjusted

But one thing is certain. He is in earnest. And, he wants the nation's mind to be in earnest. He is not willing for interminable, academic, arguments. He is prepared to fight for his convictions. And, he wants the nation's mind so prepared. That is why it is essential to recall that the moment has arrived when every aspect, phase, department of national life must be readjusted, re-constructed, to meet modern demands and the aspirations of the age. The Congress has been mobilised to seek and offer information, among other things, about the cultural conditions in the country for foreign propaganda. What is precisely the national outlook which will collect, edit and distribute this invaluable propaganda?

Present-Day Cultural Problems

Is our cultural contact outside the country to be limited, as it has been so often limited by "eminent" individuals and officially blessed delegations, to singing the epics of art, philosophic and cultural glories of a dead past? Or is it extended also to the present-day cultural implications of national freedom, to the national autonomy in art? Are we to seek contact with the intellectuals and exponents of culture outside the country for sympathy and understanding of problems of art and cultural reconstruction that are common to the age, East and West? Or, are we to tax their sympathy, patience and attention with sentimental nightmare glories of "puja" of the India that is no more, that they cannot and will not see?

Abyssinia's Price For Worship Of Past

Abyssinia has paid its ultimate price for the glories of her ancient civilization, art and culture. And, China is still in the cajoling process, gradually losing its national vitality and freedom. Is India to remain deaf and blind? This is entirely, absolutely, essential to be answered. No political party in the country has definitely accepted responsibility for a cultural plank or platform, for a programme of national reconstruction in art, education or culture. The consequence is to face the anomalous humiliating phenomenon, where the "radical" or "Progressive", "Congress" or "Liberal" politician obtains not only freedom but positive prominence and encouragement for expounding some of the most reactionary orthodox and even superstitious dogmas in art, education and culture—all in the name and pretext of India's glorious heritage of the past!

Scrutinise Closely

These politicians, the "eminent" who expound India outside the country and the official delegations which cultivate "international" brotherhood for India must be closely scrutinised. It is not Mayo but the majority of those who thought it a national duty to answer her who have condemned us to the past. The literary "Parishads" mostly guided by the might-have-beens—the by-products of the University education we universally condemn, have chosen to remain the ancient relics they have been. They cannot choose to be otherwise and exist. The cinema could be hundred, thousand times more serviceable to the nation than these annual "tamasha" assemblies of superanuated wisdom.

National Services Of the Cinema

The cinema has already achieved a remarkable progress in diffusing the knowledge and appreciation of Hindusthani. And, the cine-fans are already more nationally united than the provincial Congress branches which conduct elaborate discussions about one common language. But, the cinema approaches the "masses" it is not "respectable" enough medium for the enobbish university intelligentsia htat has remained in holy aloofness from it.

"Every Politician Is Leader."

So that, one of the most dynamic instruments of national reconstruction is either condemned off-hand or placated as an "industry" free to vulgarise, and poison the nation's growing mind, young men and women, with garbage-entertainments." Yet it is nobody's business, no literary "Parishad," no University no "eminent" politician or "leader"—they are synonymous in the Indian vocabulary—to employ the cinema for national objectives to check at least the anti-social and thus, anti-national insidious propaganda of some of the films.

The Amateur Stage

The amateur stage which for some years showed signs of healthy, youthful, aspirations seems to have emerged only to subside. It is the amateur stage, playwright, player and audience that must and can act as more than antidote to the position which is fatal to national reconstruction in art and culture.

Syt. Dhansukhlal Mehta, in a thoughtful, well-balanced, article in "Manasi," the Gujarati quarterly, has courageously called for an end to the art and cultural anarchy by amateurs. He would like the literary "Parishads" to discuss their problems. But these "Parishads" have, as, I said, remained as ancient relics, wooden and unprofitable as the Indian version of the British universities. It is, however, possible to arrange, as he suggests, inter-provincial tours for the amateurs and establish contacts within the country for common, nationally co-ordinated, objectives.

"Variety" Entertainments

He is, quite justifiably, impatient of the "variety" entertainments which mix song, dance and the drama in the most inconceivably mad perversions. He is right, moreover, in insisting that there should be in this, as in other national efforts, economy, not overlapping interference and rather over-pretentious amateurism.

I hope our literary friends who write elaborate essays about national culture would start on practical programmes of national reconstruction. There has been more than enough "arti" to the past, to lyric romances and sob-stuff and to the feeble aping of radical work outside the country.

MUSICIANS SEEK OLYMPIC LAURELS

The entry lists for the Musical Competitions to be held in connection with the XIth Olympiad have now been closed. Nine National Committees have notified their intention to take part, as compared with fourteen at Los Angeles (when the entries were swelled by those from South American countries), and nine at Amsterdam in 1928. In all 34 compositions will be submitted, and will be examined by an International Jury. The same prizes as for the Olympic athletes contests will be awarded to the three best works in each of the three groups: compositions for solo or choir singing; compositions for an instrument with or without accompaniment and for instrumental chamber-music; and composition for an orchestra.

Austria, which heads the list in the Literature Competitions, is also first in the Musical Competitions with seven works. She is followed by Italy, Japan and Czechoslovakia, which each will submit five entries, while Germany will be represented by four, the United States by three and Holland and Yugoslavia each by two. One entry has been received from Monaco, the smallest country taking part in the Olympiad.

In Group A Germany is represented by Professor Paul Hoeffer ("Olympic Oath"), Herald Genzmer ("The Runner"), and Professor Kurt Thomas ("Cantata for the 1936 Olympiad"); Austria by Karl Etti ("Olympiad Hymn"), Heinrich Schmidt ("Salutation to Olympia"), and Herbert Wieninger ("Olympic Hymn"); Czechoslovakia by Jaroslav Kricka ("Aviators' March"); and Japan by Shukichi Mitsukuri ("Healthy Summer"). There are fewest entries of all for Group B, for which the German Jury could find no suitable entry. Italy submits "Due Improvisi" by Gabriele Bianchi, and "Danza Ginnico-Rurale", by Danti D'Ambrosi; Austria "From the Homeland" by Ludwig Miller; Yugoslavia "Sports in Music" by an anonymous composer; and Japan three pieces, "Olympiad", by Saburo Moroi.

Nearly two-thirds of the entries are in Group C, for orchestral composition. Czechoslovakia leads with four works, a "Mountain Suite" by Jaroslav Kricka, "With Own Strength to Victory" by Frantisek Koubek, and two works by Jan Pesta: "Olympic Games" and "Olympic Fanfares". Italy is represented by Lino Liviabella ("Il Vincitore"), Renzo Massarini ("Squilli e Danze Atletiche"), and Gian Luca Tocchi ("Recorde"); Japan by Bunya Koh ("Formosan Dance"), Kosaku Yamada ("March"), and Ita-Novol ("Nippon Sport"); Austria by Hans Lukasch ("Olympic Victory Fanfare March"), Norbert Sprongl ("Dance Suite"), and Karl Piles ("Festive Prelude"); the United States by Robert L. Sanders ("Composition for Orchestra"), and Quincy Porter ("Symphonic Ode"); Holland by A. A. Langeweg ("Marcia Campione"), and Marius Monnikendam ("In the Beginning was Rythym"); Yugoslavia by Demetry Zebre ("Course"); Monaco by Marc-Cesar Scottos ("Hercules Offers Games to the Monacans"); and Germany by Werner Egk ("Olympic Festal Music").

The International Juries to decide on the entries for the Literary and Musical Competitions, to be held in connection with the XIth Olympiad, have now been constituted. The Jury for the Literary Competitions consists of: Herr Guido Zernatto (Austria), Professor Charly Clerc (Switzerland), State Councillor Hans Jost, Dr. Wismann, Herr Werner Beumelburg, Herr Richard Euringer and Dr. G. Schmuckle (Germany); while that for the Musical Competitions comprises: M. Yrjo Kilpinen (Finlan), Signor F. Malipiero (Italy), Professor Peter Raabe, President of the Reich Chamber of Music, Professor Paul Graener, Herr Heinz Ohlert, and Professors Gustav Havemann, Fritz Stein, Georg Schumann, Max Trapp and Heinz Tiessen (Germany). The names of the Jury which will decide on the entries in the competitions for painting, sculpture and architecture will be made known later.

FESTIVAL OF YOUTH

The Festival Play, "Olympic Youth," will be witnessed in the Berlin Stadium on the evening of the opening day of the Olympic Games by a hundred thousand spectators. Frau Dorothee Guenther, who directs the Guenther School of Gymnastics, Rythmic and Artistic Dancing, has told us how this Play was evolved.

"It is my task to arrange the first two of the pictures of which the play is composed. The first depicts 'Childish Play,' in which 1600 youngsters aged from ten to twelve years take part, and then reinforced by 1000 white-clad girls and 500 boys in Olympic colours they will form the 'Olympic Flag' on the arena. The second picture is 'Maiden Grace and Dignity.' As the children stream out from the arena through the Marathon Entrance, 1800 young girls enter down the broad steps. This movement alone presented a problem, for there are only 11 minutes available for the exit and entrance.

"The maidens present another dance, followed by a 'living sword' display of their physical agility. Then comes a running game concluding with a chorus.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

(Continued from page 7)

by hundreds of airplanes, bombers, destroyers, new super-speed planes, etc., made the special features of this year's parade. It was a small bit of the military strength of the Soviet Union, on the force of which Stalin's policy of peace is built: Arms and a well-equipped army are the first and most vital things needed for maintaining or obtaining national independence. This is also true for the maintaining of peace, with this difference, that the capitalist system uses its arms and army first and then "maintains peace," while the Soviets try to preserve peace before they must use their arms and army.

At the conclusion of the military parade, which lasted only two hours, the civil demonstration began and continued until evening. Over two million people took part in this gay and picturesque demonstration. The youth of both sexes sang and danced and greeted their leaders and commissars as they marched past in front of Lenin's Mausoleum, waving flags, the children bringing bouquets of flowers, the older people with joyful and contented smiles they shouted thanks to Joseph Stalin and the members of the Government for the joyful and fortunate life which has been afforded them by their zeal and right policies.

Masquerades

In the evening on all the big squares of the city masquerades were held and the Moscovites danced foxtrots and folk dances to the tunes of brass bands. On the other squares and thoroughfares open air cinemas were performed. The main streets of the city were illuminated, while shop windows were filled with exhibits and models of various theatre performances and paintings from the State galleries.

The May Day celebration this year was a great national festival of so magnificent and great scope that Imperial Russia could never have dreampt of. Thousands of banquets were held all over the country by various official institutions, but the striking fact is that every family had its own banquet, its gatherings of friends and relatives in joyous merriment and feasting, not only among the workers and employees of the city, but also among the peasants in the villages.

Unlike similar occasions in Russia before the Revolution, order was maintained throughout, not by the police alone, but by the people themselves. The most astounding fact of all is that though alcohol and spirituous liquors were used in great quantities, cases of drunkenness were rarely witnessed on the streets.

Thus the population of the Soviet Union celebrated its national festival, the First of May, the day of the international proletariat.

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Military Orchestra composed of over 1,000 instruments played as the Red Army marched on the Red Square on "May Day."

"THE STALIN OF SOVIET YOUTH"

Comsomols Claim The World As Theirs

To Russians young Alexander Kosarev is "the Stalin of Soviet Youth." Some predict that he will one day step into the dictator's shoes.

The fact that 46 per cent. of Russia's 173,000,000 people (according to Kosarev's own figures) were born since the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution may account for his popularity. This would give him about 80,000,000 admirers under twenty.

Seven years ago, an obscure youth of twenty-one, teeming with unorthodox Communist ideas, he became head of the Comsomols (Young Communist League) Since then he has jumped its membership from two to five and a half millions, making it an organization second in political power only to its parent, the Communist Party.

During the First Five Year Plan he organized Russian youth of "Harold Teen" age into "shock troopers" and sent them out over the vast Soviet plains to jack up lagging industrial production. Five thousand of them penetrated the Arctic and laboured to make it habitable. Twenty thousand more helped build mills and foundries in the Urals.

HIGHEST SKY.

Others experimented with gliders and set records for parachute jumping. Nina Kameneva broke a world's record by fluttering nearly 30,000 feet from the icy top of what Soviet youth instantly called "the highest sky in the world." They raised pigs on collective farms, sped train service, strung telephone wires, erected radio-towers, built Russia's great water-power dams.

In the virgin forest of Siberia, on the powerful Amur River separating Russia from China, they built in three years a complete new city, called Comsomolsk.

Three years ago Kosarev suddenly mounted a rostrum and demanded for his Comsomols jazz music, dance-halls, "nice clothes," poetry clubs, and "innocent flirting." This proved a bombshell in a country where a marcel or a fox-trot had previously been considered "bourgeois luxuries."

HUMANIZATION.

Undeterred by criticism, young Kosarev continued his programme of cleaning up and humanizing Soviet youth. A lover of sports and "healthy amusements," he was no believer in moral laxity.

He condemned smoking, drinking, and "one-week marriages." He declared long hair and sloppy attire tabu. Under penalty of expulsion, he made his Comsomols respect such ancient "bourgeois" virtues as good manners, honour for parents, and self-discipline.

Last month young Kosarev donned his neatest blue serge, brushed his sandy-coloured hair, and marched into the barbaric throne-room of the Kremlin, where once Ivan the Terrible sat in state. Here, speaking before the 1,000 delegates to the Tenth Comsomol Congress, he said:

"Let the Soviet youth march along the road of life with a song on his lips, but let him not forget to carry a rifle—or his hands know how to use it."

RATTLING FIGURES.

Then he rattled off a row of figures that warmed the hearts of Joseph Stalin and Defence Commissar Klementi Voroshilov, both seated on the dais, with a comely prize-winning Comsomol sugar-beet grower between them.

A million and a quarter Comsomols have qualified as good rifle marksmen, 28,000 as crack snipers; 20,000 as parachute jumpers; 44,000 as glider pilots; 345,000 as "aero-chemical defence" corps; 3,500 a year as air-plane pilots, soon to be stepped up to 8,000 a year.

Virtually all boys and girls alike, are trained during the Comsomol ages of fifteen to twenty-three in strict military units. Besides rowing, swimming, running, skiing, and first aid, each unit must specialize in some form of war activity. Reward consists of a big red badge with a bronze button: "Ready for Labour and Defence."

"LAND OF YOUTH."

Other figures reeled off in Comrade Kosarev's calm, businesslike voice, gave weight to his boast that "Russia is the land of youth":

One-third of all Soviet workers are under twenty-three years of age. Forty-three per cent. of these are girls who, among other things, run tractors, locomotives, lathes, subway-trains, and dynamos.

In municipal Soviet Councils throughout the nation sit 381,000 Comsomol politicians, all under twenty-five. University students jumped in five years from 190,000 to half a million. From the Comsomols have been graduated, in the same period, 300,000 engineers, technicians, agronomists, and teachers.

Swelled by Comsomols, the Red Army will soon number 1,300,000 soldiers.

Proudly, as moral achievements, young Kosarev relayed the information that half of Russia's young workers and 98 per cent. of the women do not smoke; Comsomols have abandoned the ancient custom of nude bathing in favour of bathing-suits; new Army recruits average two pounds heavier, are taller and bigger in chest measurement than the class of 1927; early marriages had fallen off.

Ruminating on the Congress, Harold Denny, Moscow Correspondent, cabled the New York 'Times':

"The delegates who have been gathering here in the past few days from every corner of the Soviet Union—from every one of its six Republics—are a picturesque, smiling group.

"In the costumes of many races, speaking many tongues, they assembled.

"They have been reared in an environment into which hardly an idea except the Soviet idea has penetrated, and they are zealots. They believe the world is theirs."

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Senor Azana, President Of The Spanish Republic

A Politician Without Parallel

Azana is a politician without parallel in Europe. He is no doubt the strongest personality in Spain and although his efforts for political achievements during the last few years have been rather confused, he still remains the greatest innovator in a country where the will to bring new changes without recourse to violence and to transform any system without infringing the legal order requires constant vigilance.

Author of one of classic books in modern Spanish prose, a kind of satirical equivalent to Renan's "Memories of childhood and youth," a profound scholar of political sciences and specially of French liberalism, jurist, dramatist Senor Azana is at the same time a rather curious guardian of all the ancient traditions of Madridian society.

Azana made his debut in politics with an intellectual baggage as rich as his literary experience.

EXHORTATION TO WORK.

His superiority which is too evident and his spirit which makes his expression a little sarcastic with regard to hard-boiled truths that he has for his adversaries, have both for a long time created a certain kind of isolation around his personality.

The first speech which he pronounced after the triumph of the Republic was an exhortation to work, and to renounce cheap enthusiasm for the success of Republicanism.

During the time of the Republican Governments of 1931-33 he had been thwarted in his activities, by the necessity of recognising the objects of his socialist collaborators. His friends were, therefore, afraid, after the February elections, that he might yield to the temptation of the particularly Spanish vice of avenging the "old injustices."

But when he became the Prime Minister he immediately made a Ministerial declaration of a high character as had never been heard in the Spanish assembly for a long time.

Against the cry of reactionary election orators "Spaniards, do not hand over your fatherland to gunmen, assassins and the Godless employees of Moscow," he promised administrative and agrarian reforms, a just equal, social and republican policy, a daily minimum wage for all agricultural and industrial workers and reduction in taxation.

It was, however, difficult to practise this programme for reasons having their roots in centuries of chronic misrule, in natural problems aggravated by the spreading influence of world depression, in scarcity of money and in the unequal emergency of the country from picturesque antiquity to sudden flashy imitative modernism.

The election of Senor Azana as President of the Republic would strengthen those "unknown" forces that threaten to break the Spanish Popular Front, opines the *Manchester Guardian*.

THE POPULAR FRONT.

The forces of the Popular Front in the name of which Azana first took the power of the presidentship of the council comprises 80 members of his own party, 90 socialists and 15 communists.

The Communists obey the orders of the Third International which is to support the Leftist Government. It is thus the attitude of the Socialists which causes to-day in Spain the incertitude regarding the actual situation.

The leader of the Socialists—or the Left Wing, the largest and the most influential party, is Largo Caballero who bears the reputation of an opportunist. Actually he does not show any intention of renouncing his independence or his integral Socialist programme. It must not be forgotten that the Socialist Party is the most organised party in whole of Spain. It assumes the entire responsibility of the October revolution and although at present it lacks funds, it represents nevertheless as the first political force in the country.

Now that Azana has been pushed forth to the high position of Presidentship of the Republic, it is doubtful whether the Republican Government would be able to face the numerous difficulties that present themselves along with the impatience of the masses and above all certain whim of opposition on the part of extremist Socialists. The problem that faces Spain to-day is whether the new President of the Council will be able to preserve the democratic constitution in the country which has been entrusted to him by the constituent Cortes and to maintain the Republican forces on the road to innovations while at the same time respecting the legal order. If he does not then Spain may be given over for months to bloodshed, sorrow and suffering and may in the end fulfil Trotsky's prophecy that "Europe will go red at both ends."

Members of the United Cricket Club, Bombay, on a trip to the Vihar Lakes.

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American Attitude Towards India

(Continued from page 5)

the American ideal is the recognition of an individual as human being.

On joyous occasions like Thanksgiving or Christmas the foreign students are never left to feel lonesome. They are invited into the homes of university professors, business executives, or towns people and are made to feel as one of the members of the family. The educated American is altruistic in motive. He expresses his feelings of admiration and affection for students sincerely, with much devotion and enthusiasm. His disinterested friendship, manifested spontaneously is very touching, especially when he has no thought of receiving something in return.

How the university authorities and students in America are more friendly and less suspicious of strangers is obvious from the protests they forwarded when the United States Government placed a restriction upon the self-supporting foreign students.

Labourite Hostility

It is believed that under the leadership of Mr. William F. Green, president of American Federation of Labour, brought pressure upon late Mr. William N. Doak republican Secretary of Labour in Hoover cabinet. In consequence a law was promulgated prior to August 1932, prohibiting employment for foreign students in American universities. Non-quota immigrant students cannot accept part-time work without subjecting themselves to deportation proceedings. The foreign students must show financial means adequate for their expenses.

No sooner did the news of government ruling reach the university centres, the Senate administrative committees of several universities throughout the country forwarded letter to the Secretary of Labour asserting that foreign students are powerful factor in the promotion of international understanding. Foreign students spend more money on their education than they earn in America. They furnish a net balance of employment for American people. So Americans are their debtors in that respect. It is very ungracious of the American Government to insist that persons whose presence there contributes to the support of the American railways, factories and farms should refrain from sharing in the increased work created by them.

Some letters said to have stated, although "appreciating the action to answer the need of insuring work to our own citizens", yet the Senate administrative committees did not believe that the work done by foreign students is of any consequence. The benefits derived by both American and alien students from contact in universities are valuable enough to justify exceptions in favour of foreign students. Teaching and tutoring in foreign languages and lecturing on foreign countries is often the type of part time work performed by alien residents.

On the heels of official protest of the universities followed letters of several student groups including the International Relations Club, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Civil Liberties Union, the Thomas—for—President club, and American members of the Cosmopolitan Club. They asked the department of labour to modify its decree that students from non-quota countries such as India, China and Japan admitted to the United States since August 1, 1932, would not be permitted to work for board or room.

Protests From University Circles

The action taken by the Department of Labour met with widespread censure. The few jobs that might be saved to native students were not worth the enmity and ill-will which such action was sure to inspire. Most of the jobs held by the foreign students were of a type which American students cannot handle. The few part time jobs held by foreign students were hardly worth consideration. The majority of foreign students were no better fixed financially than the majority of American students and part time work is necessary for them if they were to continue their education there. Whatever hardship was placed upon American students by being put in competition with foreign students for employment was certainly offset by the international goodwill created by the presence of foreign students there and dissemination of American ideas among them.

"The action of our 'Labour Department", declared an executive of a middle-west university, "is in line with the short-sighted and un-American policy of isolation that must be abandoned if we are to take our proper place among the nations of the world. We are living in an age of internationalism and the quickest way to promote such feeling is to make the foreign student feel welcome during his stay here".

Although the universities were bound by the wording of the ruling to cooperate in its enforcement, yet there never was any actual enforcement of the injunction on the university campuses. The district immigration officers made no special effort to seek out violations of the order.

Col. MacCormack's Sympathetic Efforts

With the advent of the new era in American politics, a ruddy, open-air Scotch-American, Colonel Daniel William MacCormack, the present commissioner general of immigration under Secretary of Labour Miss Francis Perkins, gave the non-quota immigrants their share of the "new deal".

The Colonel and his lady boss already have gone far toward humanizing and liberalizing the government's attitude towards the strangers on their shores. The entire Doak method has been overturned and a new one adopted. Among the changes they made were to quickly replace the 60-odd "Section 24-Men", who under the Doak regime terrorized immigrant meetings and engaged in furious and often illegal alien hunts in American cities. They have modified the policy toward alien students working their way through colleges and universities. The new policy permits those in real need to take jobs.

At one time an American friend of India, declared: "The world's sympathy will be largely with India, first because India is a peace loving country, secondly because the world generally leans toward the unfortunate who seek their own happiness." Then he continued "we Americans cannot well be against India since your leaders stand for the exact thing our Washington and Colonists stood for—"no taxation without representation."

This is an example of the general attitude of the intelligent Americans toward India.

In this series of articles I shall next deal with "Value of American friendship to India." This article will feature, what the Indian National Congress should do to gain and hold the goodwill of the people of America.

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

WOMEN AND APPOINTMENTS

Demand For Equal Pay With Men

The following letter appears in the "Irish Press":—

Our Committee would like to draw the attention of the public to the following notices that have appeared recently advertising Government appointments:—

(a) Civil Service Commission —Assistant Inspector of Fisheries (Male)—Applications invited for at least one post as Assistant Inspector of Fisheries (Male) in Department of Agriculture, Dublin. Salary, £150-£15 to £350 (plus bonus) Higher . entering salary may be allowed.

(b) Coimsiun Na Stat-Sheirbhise—Position vacant—Legal Assistant in the Office of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. Salary, Man, £175-£15-£400; Woman, £175-£10-£300, plus cost-of-living bonus in each case.

(c) (Extract from another Civil Service Commission Notice) —Draughtsmen. (2 vacancies). Land Commission—Temporary, non-pensionable posts. Salary, Men, £3 a week inclusive; Women, £2 10s. a week inclusive Age limits, 21-40 years.

We wish to protest very strongly against the preference given to men in these appointments, and to point out that this treatment is surely not in accordance with the Constitution of the Irish Free State which guarantees equal opportunities for women and men.

We would also like to ask why, in the case of Appointment (a) this type of post having recently been held by a woman over a considerable period, it should now only be open to a male applicant.

With reference to the legal appointment, it must be understood that the woman barrister or solicitor has precisely the same qualifications as the man, and after expending the same time and money on her training. it is unfair that if she applies for a post open to a man or woman. she must be satisfied with a lower maximum salary, should she obtain the post. It is little wonder that Irishwomen seek jobs in other countries where they have better opportunities.

These three are but typical cases, as almost every day posts are advertised which make the same discrimination between men and women.—Yours, etc.,

C. CHILDERS.
N. REDDIN,
Hon. Secs.,
National Council of Women of Ireland Standing Committee on Legislation Affecting Women.

Ten Rules Of Dress

This Expert Ought To Know

Ten simple rules for being smartly dressed when the budget is limited have been drawn up by Ernest Dryden, one of Hollywood's designers.

Mr. Dryden's latest task has been to fit out Grace Moore and her company in the singing star's new musical film which is soon to be released. Its tentative title is "The King Steps Out."

Here is Mr. Dryden's advice:—

1. Avoid all fripperies.
2. Invest the money you spend on clothes in quality fabrics.
3. Don't make yourself a slave to the latest fashion edicts.
4. Dress to suit yourself. not your neighbour or your bridge club.
5. Shun noisy clothes Loud dress is the arch-enemy of smartness.
6. Don't try to be the last word in chic. Better wear a good model of yesterday than a cheap one labelled "to-morrow."
7. Don't worry about the price tag—it has no relation to smartness.
8. Don't strive for a large wardrobe. Correct changes, not frequent ones, is the important thing to remember.
9. Don't strive to be different. Classic clothes are not only safe but are distinguishing and always in perfect taste.
10. Avoid cheap jewellery and jewelled trimmings, particularly clips. If you must add something to your wardrobe, add smart white or a touch of colour.

LOVE LOST IN THE HOLLYWOOD

The average Hollywood marriage lasts exactly five years eleven months and seven days, according to a census that has just been taken. When both husband and wife are film players the average falls to four years and six months. Film directors are quoted steady at seven years six months.

DYNAMIC LOVE

A hundred years ago next month died Andre Marie Ampere, the great French physicist, whose name is perpetuated by the "amp" one of the three units of electricity. Memorials for such a man are superfluous, but France has issued a seventy-five-centimes portrait stamp, which shows clearly his fine, grief-hallowed countenance. It was Ampere's great misfortune in 1793, when only eighteen years of age, to see his father, a justice of the peace at Lyons, thrust into prison by the triumphant army of the Convention, and subsequently led to the scaffold. The event so racked him that for two years he roved about inconsolable.

Then, during this bitter mood, he met pretty Citoyenne Julie Carron. It was love at first sight, and their idealistically happy marriage soon kindled his latent genius. In September, 1820, Ampere achieved his greatest triumph—a brilliant exposition to the French Academy of the new science of electro-dynamics or electro-magnetism, as it is now called. Our own Faraday drew inspiration from his researches.

DON'TS FOR YOUNG NURSES

Don't drag a child along by his arm or hold his arms in an upward direction for it is cruel. Try holding your own that way for a bit and see. Put yourself mentally in the child's place and act accordingly.

Never put parcels on the child's feet, or where they will cramp him in any way. So don't throw parcels haphazard into the pram; you may be doing something dangerous. Also avoid letting draught into the pram because of parcels.

Don't overtire, overclothe, or over-feed.

If a child is fretful find the cause. There will be one. So don't call him names, and get angry yourself. Seek the discomfort—it may be a pin, a ruffle or a fold hurting the tender skin.

Don't expect a child to be a model of virtue when teething. Have You never had toothache? Then be sorry for the mite.

Make your charge comfy in every way Before placing him in the pram. Also see the sun is not in his eyes, and that there are no dangling things to try the eyes or annoy the skin.

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NAZIS AS EDUCATIONISTS

Child's Daily Lessons In Hate

(By W. K., Berlin, in the "Prager Presse"—Specially translated for the "Chronicle.")

Hitler youth and the schools of Germany are used in order to train young Deutschland in the Nazi creed. The party always had a lively interest in educational institutions. As many years ago the Nazis had won a partial victory in Thuringia, they seized power and the opportunity of implanting their religion of hate into the hearts of school-children. Herr Frick, who had become Minister of Education in this German State, ordered the children to be taught the so-called prayers of hate (Hapsgebete), where Jews and Frenchmen were cursed daily from the children's mouth.

The conquest of the educational system was made easier by the fact, that the elementary school teachers were soon attracted in large numbers to the movement. Streicher, Rust, Schemm and others have been teachers. Today 95 per cent. of the German school-teachers, man and woman, are organised in the N.S. Teachers League.

The philologists show some resistance against their conscription into the Nazi League and in some places only 50 per cent. of those high qualified teachers have joined the League. The organisation of those teachers of philology was dissolved and a review published by the organisation was forbidden. The elementary school teachers in their mass are a tool of the Nazi Party. They implant Nazism as expected from them by making additions to the schoolbooks, which mostly are of a type used, before the Nazis came into power. German language and history lessons particularly serve the purpose of expounding Nazism

Song Book Of "Blood And Honour"

In the singing lessons the song book of the Hitler youth, which bears the title "blood and honour" is employed; thus eight year old girls are taught war songs. Besides lessons are made obligatory, called national political courses, national political instruction, cultural science, etc., which are simply instruction in the Nazi cult. At the front door of many school buildings the "Stuermer" is displayed under glass, the so-called "Stuermerkaesten," in order to give the children an idea about the horrible Jews. In those courses the speeches of the Leader are learned by the children word for word, like a difficult lesson in Latin.

In general, Hitler Germany stresses the physical and disfavours intellectual education. In athletics, the Nazi pedagogy wants only the will to action and in plays the team spirit can be noticed. Even the realm leader of the Nazi teachers, Wachtler had to warn them not to overdo things and not to forget over national exhortation the art of writing and reading.

Many teachers excel in a particular treatment of those children, whose parents are known to be unfriendly to Nazidom. One teaches the children of Socialists and Communists violent Nazi songs and stories. Some of the fathers one knows to be imprisoned in the concentration camps! If a child expresses opinions contrary to the Nazi dogma the teachers make enquiries into the family life of the child. Thus the Gestapo is put down upon the truck and many parents do not dare any more to mention politics in the presence of their children.

Even worse is the position of parents belonging to one of the national minority peoples and of Jewish parents. It was promised that for the year 1936-37 all Jewish children would be sent to their own schools. The promise was, probably because of financial stringency, not fulfilled.

The greater part of the Jewish children until now have to go to the German schools and are there treated as pariahs.

In several high schools of the city of Berlin, the Jewish pupils are forced to spend their free time in a special corner of the school yard, which they are not allowed to leave. A young Lithuanian, Walter Bannat was expelled from the German College in Tilsit, because being a German subject he did not submit to the Nazi conception of the Memel question in a school essay.

The schools of New Germany in contradiction to the repeated peace declarations of the Nazis in power do not contribute to world peace.

THE TRIUMPH OF KING-KONG. (Courtesy: "The Daily Worker.")

FIRST WEAPON OF TYRANNY

Muzzling Of The Press

Sir Robert Evans, speaking at the annual dinner of the Readers' Pensions Committee at Connaught Rooms London, said that the press stood at the bulwark of freedom.

"Let it be remembered," he said, "that wherever freedom exists for men and for nations that freedom is due to the liberty of the press and to the liberty of the printed word in literature. In all lands tyranny finds its immediate and most powerful expression in the suppression of the liberty of the printed word."

Mr. W. Lints Smith, of the "Times," who presided said: "The reader is the author's friend, the compositor's shield, and a valuable go-between of all departments of the newspaper and an exacting and critical public."

Mr. W. A. Perkins, chairman of the committee, said that since the foundation of the fund in 1889 it had given aid in urgent and deserving cases. While it was true that salaries were going up, so was the cost of living, and there were a large number of applicants for pensions each year.

Donations to the fund totalling £1,226 were announced.— "Manchester Guardian."

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IS RAIN-MAKING POSSIBLE?

South African And Russian Experiments

By K. K. SALKADE

The Soviet Institute of Hydro-Technique intends to produce artificial rain over seven districts of the U. S. S. R., /where the rainfall is scanty. But, is rain-making possible?

It is believed that the native "witch-doctors" of South Africa are able to conjure up rain. At their command, loud peals of thunder roll along from cloud to cloud, producing rain.

Mr. Hatfield, a Californian, known as the "rain-maker", signed a contract in 1921, to produce rain for the farmers of Alberta. The average rainfall of Alberta was two inches for three months, and if he succeeded in inducing more rain than this average, Hatfield was to get £1,000 for every extra inch of rain produced, with a maximum limit of £2,000.

A hut was specially erected for him in a very lonely place on Chappice Lake and no one else was allowed to frequent the place. Hatfield had promised to induce rain within six days, but heavy rain started right from the third day. By the time the three months were over, his contract had been fulfilled and he received a cheque for £2,000 from the Alberta farmers.

Scientific Rain-Making

In South Africa, there are stretches of land where no rain falls for a considerable period, and that means ruin to the farmers and fruit-growers. Under the auspices of the Anti-Drought Association, experiments were successfully carried out in 1928.

The experimenters went high up above the cloud banks and fired into the clouds, myriads of fine sand particles which had been charged with electricity. Experiments made on white clouds proved quite successful and rain and snow were actually produced.

Not very long ago, during a dry spell, a chemist in Texas, tried to produce rain by dropping bombs amongst the clouds. His theory was that the explosions would create a circulation of currents of cold air through the clouds which would result in precipitation.

Attaining an altitude of 15,000 feet by aeroplane, he began to release the bombs. But before long, one of the bombs went off too soon and the plane caught fire. The pilot managed to effect a successful landing, but the unfortunate inventor received very serious injuries. Nevertheless, his faith in the scheme remained unshaken.

The sceptical spectators ventured to say, that the rain that followed the experiment did not fall from the clouds that were bombed, but from some other clouds, and that it did not rain on the plantations of the cotton-growers who had subsidized the experiment.

Rain-Making In Russia

And this year in Russia, experiments in rain-making will be carried out on a large scale. An acreage of about 17 to 18 hundred in the Volga region, Ukraine Crimea, Trans-Caucasian and Western Siberia will be covered. Wheat, sugar cane, vegetables, fruit, tobacco cotton grain and beet are the main crops of the above region. An increase of 20 to 30 per cent in the yield of some crops is expected, as a result of the experiments.

If scientific rain-making could be commercialised, much of the money and labour that has to be spent on extensive irrigation schemes and for building huge dams would be saved.

WAY TO UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT

A World Competition

The New History Society of New York will launch officially, on September 1st, 1936, a World Competition on the subject:

"How can the people of the world achieve universal disarmament?"

This is in the nature of a universal plebiscite to discover the silent longings and aspirations of the inhabitants of the world who have accepted mutilation and death for ages and cycles. With this competition, the people of the globe will have a chance to register their opinion on the question of disarmament.

Men, women; philosophers and labourers; factory hands and office workers; miners and teachers—in fact, every person—are entitled to compete in this World Competition. There will be absolutely no restriction as to colour, race and age. This will be considered as a great universal stock-taking of the opinions of the world.

There will be 5,000 dollars in prizes distributed among the winners, beginning with the first prize of 1,000 dollars and ranging downward to 50 dollars.

We are calling upon the leaders of thought, in every walk of life to collaborate with The New History Society in the promotion of the news of this World Competition, so that every person may come to know of this opportunity, whether he lives in the capital or in the remotest village.

Inasmuch as there are a few months before September, we trust that this news will be spread slowly and yet surely, in order that a large number may be ready to take part in it when the final conditions are announced in September.

This is a great opportunity that is offered only once in a lifetime. The opinions and aspirations of those who will take part, even though they may not win a prize; will be considered and given to the world for action.

The psychological time has arrived for such a universal plebiscite. We hope the people of the world who have the cause of peace at heart, will give voice to their demands and express their aspirations in so clear and unequivocal a manner that they will penetrate the council chambers of the statesmen and politicians of the nations, awakening them from their lethargy of centuries and making them realize the responsibilities of a new social order and the emergence of an interdependent commonwealth.

For application blanks and advance announcement of this World Competition, as well as for all other information, write to:

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(By Rao)
(No. 1)

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Makes out of lambs and sheep men no longer spineless
Oh, my brethren, arise and respond to its clarion call.

1. No Arctic thing will lull you sleep
So nice as this and so deep.

2. Do a thing with a fuss and stir;
Sure to get trouble, then why demur?

3. It ran and the retinue followed suit;
Prepare thyself or you won't find it out.

4. Get a hint, Dear, I have'nt the least idea

If Gin is got in a Kiln or in any other area.

5. It is all finished and completed sure;

Why rove about even if you have something more?

6. Never will you be able to work without a steady one
Take courage or your work will you shun.

7. People say that Sugar is so sweet and so nice;
But is it so really to our friend of the hundred eyes?

8. A profitless thing that none of us should court
Sols are the cause of it and sols distort.

(The solution of this Acrostic appears on Page 48).

How fascinating is the beautiful smile of an attractive woman! No man can resist it. Less fortunate women envy it. But no smile is beautiful if the open lips disclose stained, discolored teeth and unhealthy, receding gums.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

NEW FICTION

DEATH GREETS A GUEST, By Charles Ashton. Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Ltd. Pp. 320. 7s. 6d.

Though this is only the third book he has had published, Mr Ashton has shown that there are in him unmistakable signs of a popular novelist in the making. Despite the handicap of a very limited scope for a plot in a tale with a tiny village (and nothing more) for its background, he has woven from that scanty material a really interesting piece of story which will appeal to every lover of detective fiction.

An artist from a distant town comes to the village purely by accident as guest of the village magistrate. After the party (which is attended by many of the local gentry interested in ancient architecture, etc.) is over, the members disperse in various direction to have a "breath of fresh air."

But suddenly there is a storm coming and, as soon as there are signs of rain pouring in, they run back to the house, except the artist, Chandler, who is seen by the other fellow-guests calling for help from a summer house nearby, which is, in the meantime, surrounded by water.

Everyone believes that Chandler is caught in the storm and wait for the rain to cease beating, but they get a shock, however when they discover later that he has actually been making frantic signs for help from a murderous assault committed on him, to which he had succumbed before they arrive on the scene.

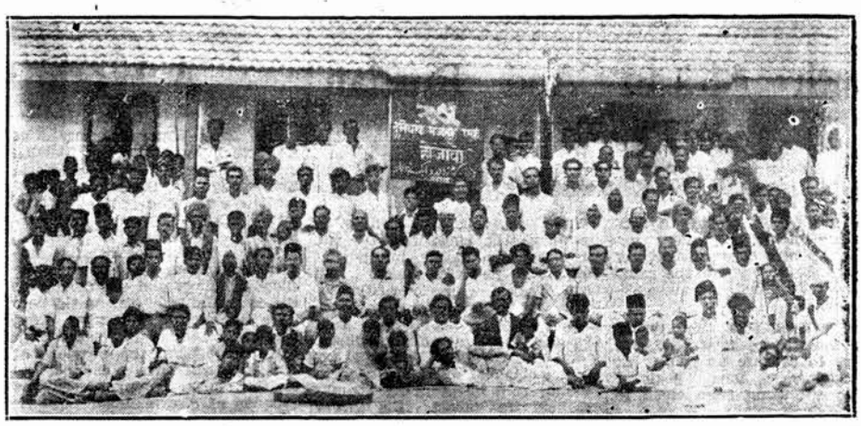
As is usual in such circumstances, Police help is sought for and a Colonel turns up, with his friend, Major Atherley, who is equally at home on the cricket field as in tracing criminals and running them to the ground—to assist in detecting the crime.

Atherby gives one the impression that he is after a particular individual by name Bagstaffe, whom, he makes us believe he considers to be the assailant. Up to the last minute, still the real culprit has been caught by him red-handed while about to commit another heinous offence, nobody would have imagined that Musqrat is the man responsible for the crime.

Here again, as in most of our present day dectective stories, the amateur detective scores a victory over the professional investigators, in spite of the fact that the murderer tries his best to show that he is one of the friends of the host and affects as though he, himself, has been a victim of the supposed unknown culprit or other mischief-makers; but he finds to his utter amazement, when he is about to use his automatic pistol for the second time, that Atherley has been keeping a vigilant eye over him (though the Major had not given any indications to this effect) and catches him red-handed then and there.

The story has been nicely treated and the book is well worth going through

V. G.



Members of the Match Factory Workers' Union, Ambernath, at their annual general meeting held on 24th May.

Federation And Indian States

(Continued from page 8)

tual and potential, of the States in the governance of India. He is, likewise, more than generous in estimating the contribution of the States, as things stand, to the Imperial burdens (cf. p. 32) But the brief chapter dealing with the principles of Federal Finance (pp. 60-71) gives excellent food for thought. One cannot agree with all that the learned writer says; but one cannot, also, utterly ignore the points he makes,—if Federation is to be formed and worked on a basis of mutual satisfaction. The doctor is a little confused, perhaps, as to the distinction between the States and the Princes; but he has, under existing conditions, every excuse for not remaining always finicky in that distinction. So long, however, as the case for the States is presented as a case for their rulers only, the advocates of justice to those regions and their people would always find a difficulty in being appreciated even by the more just and liberal of the British Indian publicists. On pp. 85 'et seq.' the writer examines in detail the sketch plan for federal finance, and comes to the conclusion:

> "This investigation, therefore, forces on us the general conclusion that the estimates of revenue and expenditure on which the proposed plan is based are not only too optimistic but are in all reasonable probability unattainable under the conditions obtainable in India." (page 93).

And again he adds:

> "Thus our examination of the plan of Federal Finance as contemplated by the Government of India Act forces us to conclude that it is based on forecast drawn in an atmosphere of complete unreality and cannot be relied upon, that it is not sufficiently elastic to help both the centre and the units in the satisfactory discharge of their respective functions and that it does not eliminate causes for clash of interests and embarrassing disputes in future and that on the whole the plan of Federal Finance is fundamentally defective and in all probability unworkable." (page 103).

This seems to be the main theme of the whole work. The Federation and the Federal arrangements which the Government of India Act, 1935, envisages is not the federation that the people of British India or of the Indian States would welcome or even the Princes and politicians of India could work with any degree of satisfaction. The learned doctor does not state it in so many terms but that is the meaning of his whole thesis.

Considered technically his work is well-documented with an excellent bibliography and satisfactory statistics, in all of which particulars the Mysore Professor's work is appallingly defective. There can, indeed be no comparison between these two, which have only the title in common.

K. T. S.

INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK

"INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY, 1936." Published by Industry Publishers, 22, R. G. Kar Road, Calcutta. Price Rs. 5.

This is a thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of the Directory. It contains a mine of information on various day-to-day useful subjects with special reference to the industrial and commercial developments and activities of this country. To bring the publication up-to-date, various additions have been made to it and the information is presented in a very convenient form. The volume should prove of great use as a reference book to businessmen, journalists, students of economics, politicians and public institutions.

AN IRISH PATRIOT

"Shahid no Sandesh" translated by Indulal K. Yajnik, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price As. 12.

Patrick Piere was an Irish patriot and he lost his life in securing freedom for Ireland Mr. Yajnik had occasion to stay in Dublin for some time, and he was, therefore, able to get first hand impressions of his work. He puts before his readers in plain and simple language the various steps —amongst them the restoration of the Gaelic tongue—he took for achieving the object of his life. The state of India at present is said to resemble that of Ireland in several respects and the book, therefore, is intended to let the readers know what could be done to improve matters.

K.

ADVANCE INDIA !

New Constitution of India by Lahiri & Banerjea, Rs. 4-4; India's New Constitution, a survey of Govt. of India Act by Eddy & Lawton Rs. 4; Constitutional History of India 1600-1935 by Keith Rs. 11/4; Making of Federal India by Gangulee Rs. 9/6; Financial Problems of Indian States Under Federation by Khan Rs. 9/6; Briton in India by Prof. George Rs. 4/8; Report and Proposals of Delimitation Committee 2 vols. Rs. 3; Federation of India or How India will be governed by Lele Re. 1; India and Britain, a moral challenge by Andrews Rs. 2-4; Federation in Government by Venkatarangaiya Rs. 2; Whitepaper on Niemeyer Report Ans. 2; Evolution of Indian Constitution by Ramasubramanyam with a foreword by Mr. R. Jayakar Rs. 5.

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NATIONALISATION OF ARMS INDUSTRY

Workers' Paradise: 40-Hour Week, Old-Age Pensions, & Big Public Works

PARIS, June 6.

Legislation on strong Socialist lines was announced by M. Leon Blum, unfolding the Government's programme in the Chamber. The outstanding features of it provide for an amnesty, for the 40-hour week, big public works, nationalisation of the arms industry and old-age pensions for workers. There are to be paid holidays, collective contracts, reform of the "Banque de France", so as to guarantee preponderance of national interests and restoration of civil service salary cuts.

FOREIGN POLICY

The re-valorisation of farm produce, wine, meat and milk will be undertaken. The foreign policy will aim at peace, with respect for international contracts, and fidelity to engagements, also ardent adherence to collective security and reduction of armaments.

Government will insist on Parliament adopting the principle of the foregoing measures before the summer recess, and the measures will subsequently be promulgated by a Decree with details worked out.

ASSURED OF LARGE MAJORITY

M. Blum is assured of a large majority in view of the radicals' unanimous decision to support the programme in the morning.—Reuter.

BLUM'S NEW DEAL

PARIS, June 5.

The Cabinet has approved the first stage of M. Blum's new deal comprising a 40 hour week holidays with pay, collective labour contracts and nationalisation of the armament industries.

The Government will insist on Parliament adopting the principles of these measures before the summer recess, and will implement by decree immediately the details worked out.—Reuter.

MYSORE GOVT. AND CONGRESS FLAG

MYSORE, June 6.

It is understood that the Mysore Government are contemplating the lifting of the ban on the Congress flag in the State and the opinion of the District Magistrate has been invited on this matter.

It may be recalled that the ban was placed during the Civil Disobedience Movement and is regularly being renewed every six months under section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation Act as the hoisting of the Congress flag is considered to be derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharaja.

The present ban expires in July next.—United Press.

New Fr. Cabinet Adopts Ministerial Declaration

PARIS June 6.

The Cabinet has adopted the Ministerial declaration which it will be reading in the Chamber this afternoon.

The Cabinet has also appointed M. Libeyrie, Governor of the "Banque de France" in succession to M. Tannery.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH STRIKE GATHERS FORCE

VALENCIENNE, June 6.

The strikers have increased to 35,000. Everything has been affected except public transport.

At Denain, miners stoned the colliery windows. Stopping motorists and demanding money and threatening to puncture their tyres.—Reuter's Special.

M. LABEYRIE'S HARD TASK

To Execute Ideas Of Govt. At Banque De France

PARIS, June 6.

M. Emile Labeyrie, who will fill the important role of applying the Government's ideas at the Banque de France is the man who had a lot to do with the introduction of the income-tax into France. Bearing reputation of being iron-willed, he is qualified to tackle the old regime of the Bank, with its Regency Council of Great Bankers, which the Socialists dislike, and which he may decide to abolish.

M. Labeyrie who is 59, had a distinguished civil service career, and although a pastmaster in administrative finance, comes into grips with international banking for the first time.—Reuter's Special.

D. I. KHAN NOT YET OUT OF DANGER

D. I. KHAN, June 5.

Owing to flood in the Indus the force of the erosion of the river bund has increased. Yesterday about 70 volunteers of the Sewa Samiti reached the spot to save the bund from being destroyed. They all commenced throwing of stones in the river in the scorching heat of the sun at about noon and continued the work till the evening. The police with prisoners from local jail also joined.

About 300 coolies were afterwards employed on the work but the D. I. Khan town is not yet out of danger.—United Press.

"QUEEN MARY'S" PROGRESS

LONDON, June 6.

"Queen Mary's" run for 22 hours to-day was 621 miles. The vessel slowed down twice during the night for a total period of over two hours, owing to fog.—Reuter.

Amendment Of Congress Constitution

Discussions At Unao Will Centre Round Pressing Problems

UNAO, June 6.

The reorganisation of the Congress Committees, Volunteers Corps, the National Workers' Service, and the Improvement of the agrarian situation are pressing problems which will be brought forward for consideration today and subsequent days at Unao before the U. P. Congress Committee and its Executive Council and the Provincial Political Conference. The Executive Council will have to tackle the financial position of the Provincial Congress Committee and also the differences among the Provincial Congressmen, which have been causing difficulty of work for the last several months.

It is believed in Congress Circles that each party is bent in not allowing control of the Provincial Congress machinery to go into the hands of the rival party. The composition of differences becomes more difficult in view of the fact that each party includes personalities, that have made a great sacrifice in the cause of the country, and have borne the brunt of the Congress struggles in the U.P. for the last several years.

Congress circles are quite optimistic that the dynamic personality of Pandit Jawaharlal will restore cordial relations, enabling Congress work to be carried on smoothly.

Another important question coming for consideration will be the proposals for amending the Congress constitution with a view to developing a closer contact of Congress with the masses. The question of acceptance of Government offices will undoubtedly evoke a considerable discussion.—A.P.

JAWAHAR FOR UNAO

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Though much better than yesterday but still looking rather pulled down, Pandit Jawaharlal left for Unao this morning at about 6-45.

Mrs. Kirpalani, and Mr Purushotamdas Tandon also left by the same train.—A. P.

GANDHIJI VISITS INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

BANGALORE, June 6.

Mahatmaji and party visited the Indian Institute of Science.

Sir C. V. Raman welcomed them and took them round the Institute.—United Press.

SUMMUNDRA RIOT CASE JUDGMENT

HOSHIARPUR, June 4.

After a protracted trial, Mr. R. S. Kanyalal, Additional District Munsiff, delivered judgment yesterday in the "Summundra riot case" in which Basan Singh, Sunders ngh, Karam Singh and Delipsingh, jats of Summundra, village stood charged with creating a riot in their village, in which one was killed and several others sustained grievous injuries.

Basant Singh was awarded four years' rigorous imprisonment under section 304 I.P.C. and one year under section 107 I.P.C. and the other three persons were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 325/149 and 147 I.P.C. each, the sentences to run concurrently.—United Press.

"FRONTIER GANDHI"

Why He Was Transferred To Almora

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 6.

Regarding reports in certain papers stating that Khan Abdul Gafur Khan had been in ill-health for some time past I learn on enquiry that the Government of India have no information to that effect. It is stated that if there had been any serious illness, information would have reached the Government of India.

The reason for his transfer to Almora jail is, it is presumed, that as Khan Abdul Gafur Khan is unused to the heat in these parts it was considered advisable to transfer him to a cooler station

Indians v. Yorkshire (P. 32)

PARIS-VIENNA EXPRESS DERAILED

PARIS, June 6.

The Paris-Vienna Express has been derailed between Ebelsberg and Linz. Two passengers were killed and six seriously injured.—Reuter.

Vandervelde And Belgian Govt.

BRUSSELS, June 6.

M. Vandervelde has agreed to form a Government.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

BOXING AT CARDIFF

LONDON, June 6.

At Cardiff, South African Foord knocked out George Cook in the ninth round of a 12-round bout.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

VIENNA, June 6.

In the Davis Cup, Germany entered semi-finals of the European Zone, beating Argentina by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

CLOSING DATE

10th JUNE

(See pages 34 & 35)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Ambitious students, desirous of improving their prospects or prosecuting studies at a foreign university should pass the Senior Cambridge Examination. Apply for prospectus, S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), "Desai's Coaching Classes," Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (6304).

Failed Matriculates should not fail to join one of the Matric Classes opened under expert supervision at Dhobi Talao and Girgaum. Apply for prospectus, Principal, Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (6305).

Wanted candidates for Telegraph and Station Master Class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight. Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (6274).

Wanted—A few salesmen to sell 'Aryan's Tea' on a monthly pay of Rs. 45 and T. A. Rs. 15. Apply Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (6294).

44. MEDICAL.

No more Deafness—Use American Ear Drops. Made from American Herbs, for Deafness, Earache, sharp-pains, inflammation, congestion, White-discharge, Neuralgic pains, and all other troubles of the ear cured with guarantee. Trial solicited. Price Re. 1, V. P. extra. American Ear Drops Depot, 67, Bhandari St., Bombay 3. (6277)

50. PATENT MEDICINES

"Tonol"—The Super Tonic unrivalled Restorative for Lost Manhood, and youth's Follies. V. P. Rs. 5-8 Post Free. Apply Post Box 3535, Bombay. (6184).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar, offers specialised courses in: Book-keeping, Accountancy, D.Com., I.M.C., Banking, Currency, Shorthand, Typewriting for London Chamber, Bombay Government, Indian Merchants' Chamber Examinations. Admissions proceeding. Prospectus free on application. (6266).

Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College.—This College opens on 20th June. It teaches Pass and Honours courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics, and Pass courses in History, Gujarati and Philosophy. Second Languages for F.Y.A. and Inter Arts are Sanskrit, Persian and French. Send four annas for Prospectus. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal, Nasik, 31st May, 1936. (3256).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted energetic and respectable agents and organisers for selling remaining shares of the Bengal National Textile Mills Ltd., on high commission. Please apply to the Managing Agents of the Company, D-5, Clive Buildings, Calcutta. (6270).

Wanted agents for silk cloth and sarees. Pay 75, allowance 50, Security Rs. 10. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (6262).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Send Time and Date of Birth or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1, Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest. The Sanjivi Astral Works, P. O. Kasim Kota. Vizag. Dt. (6128).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

All kinds of Sewing Threads, Buttons, Wools, Needles and Tailoring Materials can be had at moderate prices. Mofussil orders sent by V. P. P. A Kamruddin Sons, 49, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. (R6195).

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BARODA.
Education Department.

KALA-BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BARODA.

Notification re: COURSES and ADMISSION of NEW STUDENTS.

As the new Session of the KALA-BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BARODA, begins from 29th June, 1936, applications for admission to the following Courses are invited so as to reach the undersigned before 15th June, 1936:—

Diploma Courses.	Duration of the Course.	Fee per term. Baroda State. Rs.	Outsiders. Rs.
1. Mechanical Engineering	4 Years.	25	37-1|2
2. Electrical Engineering	"	"	"
3. Civil Engineering	3 Years.	"	"
4. (a) Dyeing, Bleaching and Textile Printing	"	"	"
4. (b) Chemistry and Technology of Soaps and Oils	"	"	"
5. Weaving Technology	"	"	"
ART DIVISION.			
6. Drawing and Painting	4 Years.	"	"
7. Architecture	"	"	"
8. Photography & Photo-Engraving	3 Years.	"	"

In addition there are two years' Artisan Courses in each department for those who are not qualified for the Diploma Courses, fees for the Baroda State subjects being Rs. 15 and for outsiders Rs. 25 per term.

For admission to any of the Diploma Courses, a student must have completed the Matriculation Course.

There is also a two years' Certificate Course in Commerce, which is taught in English, the qualification for admission being English Std. VI passed.

For further information apply for Prospectus with Rs. 0-1-3 postage stamp to:—

C. M. SHROFF,
I|C. PRINCIPAL.

3319.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD ASTODIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation under Supervision).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the property of the above-named Company, comprising land, buildings, machinery situated at Ahmedabad, outside Astodia Gate, will be put up for sale by Public Auction on Monday, the 29th day of June, 1936, at the mill premises at Ahmedabad. The Auction will commence at 9-0 a.m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY IS AS UNDER:

LAND—The Company holds Acres 10.27 of permanent leasehold land. Survey Nos. 337, 338, 339 and 433. Rajpur-Hirpur, North Daskroi.

BUILDINGS—Besides Main Mill buildings there are well-built godowns, Creche, a bungalow and mill office, etc.

MACHINERY—The Mill owns 20116 Ring Spindles (1524 spindles idle) together with all corresponding full equipments, 328 looms with 174 dobbies and their corresponding full equipments. It has a horizontal Compound Engine side by side of Messrs. Hick Heargreaves & Co., of 825 I.H.P. served by two Lancashire boilers with three sets of Economizers and all complete adjustments, a well equipped mechanic shop. Electric fittings are complete in the Spinning Department.

The above property is open to inspection from now. All details will be supplied by the Liquidators, if addressed.

The sale will be subject to the approval of the creditors of the Company and sanction of the District Judge at Ahmedabad.

The conditions of sale will be read at the time of auction.

(Sd.) KASTURBHAI LALBHAI
(Sd.) TULSIDAS JASRAJ
FARIKH,
Voluntary Liquidators.
The Ahmedabad Astodia Mfg. Co., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation under Supervision).
Outside Astodia Gate,
Ahmedabad, 5-5-1936.

3329

YOUR BEAUTY
A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF 1936.
CHEMICAL
ROLLED GOLD BANGLES
SUBSTITUTE FOR SOVEREIGN GOLD
ONE SET OF FOUR BANGLES RS. 1|12.
General Merchants and Doctors Satisfied.
Ask for Free Testimonial and Price-List
SOCIAL SILK & BANGLES EMPORIUM
134, Hill Road, BANDRA, BOMBAY.

FREE LECTURE
'Attaining Ever-Lasting Youth'
8th JUNE —7 P. M.
at
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL
by
HIS HOLINESS SWAMI YOGANANDA
Eminent Lecturer — Philosopher Poet from America.

WANTED.

Wanted a suitable Brahmin match for a most accomplished and educated Gaur Brahmin girl aged 15, only daughter of a very big landlord, Jagirdar and Rajah possessing a very good estate. Boy must be handsome, well-educated and between 16 and 22 years, belonging to a very high and respectable family of an estate or state, etc. Other Brahmins of high class can also correspond. Box No. 215, Federal Advertisers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort, 2nd Floor. (6259).

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Where's The Bag Of Luck?

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Rain interfered with the match against Cambridge University so much that it had to be abandoned ultimately. Consequently, the match remained inconclusive. This was the fourth drawn game of the tour. Of the nine matches played so far, the Indians have lost the remaining five. They have not been able to win a single game yet. In fact, defeats and draws have become so regular in their arrivals that people have almost ceased to expect a victory, When it comes—if it comes at all—it will be a great surprise.

I have been wondering all the time where Vizianagram has left his bag of luck. When he was selected Captain of the Indian team, many people acclaimed his selection. Was he not the conqueror of those mighty combinations which D. R. Jardine and Jack Ryder led in this country recently? That was sufficient testimony to his skilful and judicious leadership, his admirers affirmed. But the reports from England tell a different story. The English papers have failed to notice anything clever or inspiring in his captaincy. I was under no delusion about it. So I do not feel disappointed at his repeated failures I would only wish that his worshippers could find out that lucky bag and despatch it post haste by next air mail to England.

JEHANGIR AND WAZIR'S SPLENDID SHOW

In the match against Cambridge, 'Vizzy' won the toss and elected to bat on a rain soaked wicket. More rain delayed the start and made the position of batsmen still worse. By the time the game was stopped for the day, Indians had lost four wickets for 37 runs. Jehangir Khan, who played for his 'Varsity this time, had a hand in the dismissal of all the four—he caught one and bowled three for 17 runs.

Had it not been for the brilliant batting of Wazir Ali who donned flannels for the first time on the second day, the fate of the Indians would have been sealed. It is indeed a pleasure to see Wazir Ali on the field after such a long lapse of time and to find him quite fit and in topping form. He batted for two hours and scored an unbeaten 85, including 10 fours. Let us hope that he will be able to serve his side regularly and well from now.

TALE OF DROPPED CATCHES

The tourists could score only 161 runs. The only batsmen apart from Wazir Ali, who could reach double figures were Banerjee (19), Palia (17) and Gopalan (10), Jai was again out for a duck, his third of the tour. And Amarnath and Vizianagram followed suit. Jehangir Khan and Cameron claimed the bowling honours by capturing four wickets each for 22 and 59 runs respectively.

The tale of dropped catches carried the Cambridge score to 154 for 4 at tea. White who collected a patient 82 was dropped twice by Meherhomji and Vizianagram at 38 and 39 respectively. Again Bartlett who compiled an useful 30 was laid on the carpet by the Maharaj Kumar when only 4. Bannerjee was the bowler to suffer every time.

When things looked really bleak for the tourists, Nissar and Amarnath came to the rescue of their side. They caused a landslide which found the remaining batsmen laid on a heap at the total of 217. Jehangir Khan was responsible for giving his side a good start with 28, while Yardley carried his bat through for a capital 43. Three wickets each were bagged by Nissar and Amarnath for 75 and 36 respectively.

When stumps were drawn on the second day Indians had scored 3 for no loss. Rain prevented further play and the match was marked down.

HEART-RENDING TABLES

I submit herewith the batting and bowling analysis of the Indian players up to date. They tell an awful tale of failures in both the departments. With the exception of Amarnath, Nayudu and Merchant, all the batsmen have failed to rise to the occasion. Jai, Mahomed Hussain and Ramaswamy of whom great things were expected, have been unable to do justice to themselves due to injuries or other causes. Vijay Merchant, who began so well has become 'hors de combat' and his services have been temporarily lost to his side. Fortunately, Baqa Jilani and Wazir Ali have recovered and rushed into their form. If the others regain with improved colour and strength, the tourists may yet cover themselves with glory.

MANY BOWLERS BUT NO STING

For some unaccountable reasons, Mahomed Nissar has not been as successful as he was on the last tour. This has considerably weakened the tourists' attack. Then there is no Amar Singh in the side to make it up. Amarnath and Banerjee have been practically carrying their side on their broad shoulders. Nayudu has, of course, given them excellent support though without much luck. The large array of bowlers, namely, Amir Elahi, Baqa Jilani, Palia, Gopalan and Mushtaqu Ali have rendered little service to the crying need of the team. It is very doubtful if they would be of much use later on.

STRENGTH FOLLOWS JUSTICE

I am glad the President of the Board of Control have at last realised the gravity of the situation. His offer to send C. S. Nayudu, Nazir Ali and Bhaya or Naoomal now to strengthen the side is highly praiseworthy. It shows that the Nawab of Bhopal did not stand on his prestige as one of the selectors to admit his mistake in the selection of the team. On the other hand it reveals to what length the priggishness of the Captain could go. Watching the downfall of his team from day to day he is still inclined to spurn the generous offer of the President. Cricket lovers all over the country rejoice at the announcement that justice has at last been done to C. S. Nayudu. His presence in the team is sure to make a lot of difference to their bowling and fielding. It is good that he will have time enough to acclimatise himself before the first test is played. I hope everybody will be in his best by that time and give a real fight to England.

'PRABHAT' & 'SARASWATI' WEEK

Attracting huge crowds

AT

KRISHNA

DUBASH THEATRE

Sun. the 7th June
MAYA MACHHINDRA

Monday, the 8th June
BHAKTA PRALHAD

Tuesday the 9th June
SAMBHAJEE
(Marathi)

Wednesday the 10th June
CHANDRASENA

Thursday the 11th June
SAIRANDHREE

Daily 3 shows:—5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee at 3 p. m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

LIKE MONSOON TORRENTS

Crowds are pouring in daily, attracted by the magnet of this ideal entertainment.

If you have not yet seen it, let this be your one and only engagement to-day. To miss it is to repent for ever.

Jeevan Naiya

A BOMBAY TALKIES' PRODUCTION

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

with

ASHOK KUMAR, KAMTA PRASAD, MASIH, SUNITA DEVI, JOSHI and other artistes

4th WEEK

Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p. m. Sat. & Sun. 3 p. m.

AT

Imperial Cinema

2nd TRIUMPHANT WEEK

Every show a packed show

Miss Frontier Mail

Featuring:

Fearless

NADIA

with

SARDAR MANSOOR, SAYANI & MASTER MOHMAD

WADIA BROTHERS' Fastest Diamond Thriller

Directed by

HOMI WADIA

Fri., Sat., Sun. at 2-15
Daily 5-15; 8 & 10-45

LAMINGTON TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Inter-Arts Results

Nearly 50 Per Cent. Candidates Pass

Baroda Student Wins Three Awards: Only One Secures First Class

The results of the Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of Bombay were announced on Saturday.

Out of 3091 students who appeared in the examination, 1516 have passed, thus returning a percentage of about 49.

Only one candidate, R. C. Joshi of Sangli, secured first class.

Y. G. Sanglikar, a student of Baroda College, has won three awards—two scholarships and one prize.

FIRST CLASS.

2142 R. C. Joshi.

SECOND CLASS.

22 V. B. Chhaya.
42 D. P. Desai.
64 S. V. Dixit.
72 S. N. Gajendragadkar.
76 P. D. Ghanekar.
80 D. K. Gokhale.
83 B. P. Gothoskar.
87 C. Y. Gunaji.
118 Y. S. Kasbekar.
132 R. N. Limaye.
153 V. V. Mundkar.
205 A. G. Rajadhyaksha.
226 S. G. Sathaye.
235 M. B. Shidhaye.
276 P. C. Bhatt.
282 G. N. Deodhekar.
283 N. B. Desai.
284 K. N. Deshmukh.
285 P. W. Dole.
292 H. S. M. Iyer.
297 R. M. Kantawala.
299 M. N. Korgaonkar.
301 M. C. Kothari.
316 R. M. Muzumdar
317 M. M. Nadkarni.
321 S. V. Pandit.
322 R. D. Parkhe.
331 D. R. Rana.
342 R. G. Shah.
345 R. N. Sheth.
348 V. Subramanian.
352 R. D. Tendulkar.
354 P. T. Trivedi.
370 B. D. Bana.
382 M. J. Dadachanji.
388 M. N. Daruwala.
400 I. A. De Silva.
414 A. Fonseca.
427 P. B. Hormusji
454 C. F. Mehta.
463 H. H. Nallaseth.
468 M. Oss.
480 S. M. Sanzgiri.
503 S. M. N. Vallacares.
505 D. R. Vasania.
509 P. N. Vishwanathan.
518 A. P. Hassumani.
523 B. V. Laud.
572 I. M. Java.
602 M. R. Pirbhai.
626 K. A. Suraiya.
647 B. D'souza.
648 J. F. D'souza.
659 J. F. Lalkaka.
660 L. P. M. A. Lawrence.
681 S. V. Dixit.
685 M. N. Sawant.
689 B. R. Engineer.
732 L. O. M.H.P. R. Ribeiro.
749 V. B. Argade,
761 K. G. Bedekar,
763 A. R. Bhagwat,
797 S. V. Damle,
831 M. R. Dhamdhere,
891 S. J. Joshi,
917 V. B. Kimbahune,
962 K. K. Mulay.
984 H. K. Pathak.
995 P. V. Phadke.
1046 S. M Sharangpani.
1096 [illegible] S. Bhat.
1104 G. S. Darshane,
1107 M. P. Degwekar,
1109 B. N. Deshmukh,
1114 D. M. Dikhale,
1119 W. S. Gharse,
1134 M. M. Joshi,
1135 V. P. Joshi.
1147 M. M. Kulkarni.
1157 M. S. Nagarhalli,
1158 D. V. Nagarsogekar,
1163 Z. B. Patil,
1167 A. B. Pawashe,
1170 D. J. Pundalik,
1176 S. D. Sapre,
1177 B. G. Shirahatti,
1179 L. V. Soman.
1235 S. B. Kazi.
1236 A. A. W. Mahvy.
1256 M. R. Pradhan.
1397 P. K. Pardeshi,
1554 P. P. Mehta,
1680 M. C. Ruwala.
1728 N. N. Desai,
1730 R. C. Desai,
1744 H. M. Jhala,
1763 M. K. Nadkarni,
1770 B. P. Pandya,
1815 R. E. Patil,
1822 S. N. Savant,
1859 C. D. Parikh,
1860 R. D. Patel,
1864 Y. G. Sanglikar.
1902 M. G. Deolekar,
1944 R. G. Bhatt.
1959 S. G. Gandhi.
1984 A. C. Patel.
1993 S. V. Patel.
2030 M. P. Vyas.
2036 D. M. Mehta.
2044 P. A. Shah,
2113 K. G. Shah,
2125 M. G. Abhyankar,
2146 C. P. Khadilkar,
2222 G. V. Phadnavis.
2321 N. S. Huzurabazar.
2417 S. G. Gokhale
2470 M. G. Katti
2471 P. K. Katti
2479 G. B. Kulkarni
2483 V. K. Kulkarni.
2530 M. G. Wagh
2536 N. R. Katti
2539 S. T. Kulkarni
2540 A. D. Mavinkurve
2541 J. B. Mirajkar
2543 V. R. Pandit
2544 K. B. Patil
2545 S. D. Punekar
2548 S. G. Warty
2550 P. D. Malgonkar
2623 J. L. Dave.
2703 B. L. Shah.
2706 C. N. Shah.
2749 M. B. Mehta.
2859 K. M. Chhaya.
2890 D. L. Kaka.
2919 M. J. Lalwani.
3046 T. L. Bhatia.
3054 K. M. B. Memon.
3073 S. Mallik.
3081 C. Soares.

PASS.

1 J. Abraham.
2 M. R. Adhikari.
3 B. P. Adhiya.
4 B. T. Adhiya.
5 D. V. Akhave.
6 K. K. Athalye.
7 B. P. Babrekar.
8 G. S. Bagwe.
11 J. A. Bhatt.
13 S. H. Bhatt.
16 R. S. Chandavarkar.
21 M. G. Chawathe.
23 B. M. Chikhal.
27 R. C. Dalal.
28 R. L. Dalal.
30 P. V. Damle.
31 V. H. Dand.
34 K. M. Dave.
36 V. D. Deodhar.
38 A. M. Desai.
39 B. R. Desai.
40 C. R. Desai.
41 D. D. Desai.
43 K. K. Desai.
44 M L. Desai.
46 N. G. Desai.
47 R. R. Desai.
48 R. T. Desai.
50 Y. A. Desai.
53 K. M. Deshmukh.
55 V. S. Deshpande.
56 M. R. Deurkar.
57 B. P. Devasthale.
58 V. G. Dhareshwar.
60 C. T. Dighe.
65 T. G. Dixit.
66 J. V. Doshi.
68 L. G. Edekar.
70 V. V. Gaitonde.
73 J. M. Gandhi.
75 N. S. Gawankar.
77 N. E. Ghaskadbi.
78 N. C. Githra.
82 N. V. Gole.
85 T. Y. Gorwadkar.
88 V. D. Gupte.
89 C. T. Hajirnis.
95 B. H. Joshi.
97 C. D. Joshi.
98 D. P. Joshi.
99 D. V. Joshi.
102 M. D. Joshi.
104 P. M. Joshi.
105 P. R. Joshi.
106 S. H. Joshi.
107 S. B. Juvekar.
109 M. G. Kalgaonkar.
112 C. N. Kapadia.
114 T. R. Karandikar.
117 S. M. Kasbekar.
119 I. N. Kazi.
121 P. M. Khandke.
123 V. V. Kini.
128 S. N. Kulkarni.
129 C. T. Lakhia.
130 R. C. Laliwala.
135 G. B. Manerikar.
136 S. V. Mankekar.
138 V. N. Master.
141 J. M. Mehta.
145 M. R. Merchant.
151 M. R. Mody.
152 D. J. Mogre.
153 M. J. Mogre.
154 S. V. Mone.
156 D. G Mulgaokar.
157 K. R. Mulgavker.
160 J. K. Munshi,
161 V. R. Minsiff.
162 A. V. Nabar.
164 J. A. Nadkarni.
167 K. D. Naik.
170 S. H. Nanavati.
173 S. V. Oka.
174 V. R. Oka.
175 K. D. Pai.
176 N. N. Palija.
177 V. A. Palekar.
178 B. M. Pandit.
179 D. R. Pandit.
180 A. H. Pandya.
181 V. S. Panemanglor.
184 P. V. Paranjape.
185 V. R. Paranjpe.
192 S. H. Patel.
193 N. J. Pathak.
194 N. D. Patwardhan.
195 V. V. Patwardhan.
196 T. C. Paurush.
197 S. Philipose.
198 M. S. Prabhu.
199 D. M. Pradhan.
200 D. S. Pradhan.
201 R. C. Pradhan.
202 S. S. Pradhan.
203 T. M. Pradhan.
207 V. V. Ranade.
212 S. M. Rao.
217 G. J. Sakhalkar.
220 S. G. Samant.
223 D. N. Sanghavi.
224 L. V. Sanzgiri.
228 B. D. Sethna.
231 H. K. Shah.
237 S. D. Shukla.
239 C. R. Sonalkar.
241 V. B. Tamhane.
244 M. D. Telang.
245 R. S. Thacker.
246 K. G. Thakor.
248 V. P. Thosar.
250 R. P. Trivedi.
252 H. L. Udeshi.
256 H. L. Vaidya.
257 M. A. Vaidya.
258 V. C. Vaidya.
260 M. C. Vakil.
261 N. M. Vakil.
262 V. U. Vakil.
264 C. V. Vedak.
265 L. N. Vijayakar.
266 N. B. Vin.
271 K. G. Wagle.
274 R. B. Arwari.
277 P. K. Dalal.
278 M. K. Damle.
279 C. V. Dandekar.
281 N. G. Datar.
286 R. S. Doshi.
287 D. M. Gadgil.
288 S. M. Gandhi.
289 V. V. Goradia.
293 M. G. Joshi.
294 D. R. Kale.
295 S. V. Kale.
296 D. M. Kane.
298 N. P. Karle,
302 G. G. Kulkarni.
303 M. P. Kulkarni.
304 P. G. Kulkarni.
308 M. R. Marballi.
310 D. M. Mehta.
314 M. H. Mhatre.
315 V. G. Modak.
320 A. M. Pandit.
325 K. R. Patwardhan.
330 V. N. Rakhe.
334 B. B. Redkar.
335 Y. S. Redkar.
336 N. P. Rege.
337 R. V. Samant.
338 K. Sanzgiri.
339 S. K. Sathe.
341 M. L. Shah.
343 R. M. Shah.
346 S. H. Shukla.
349 D. S. Sukhtankar.
350 J. I. Taraporewala.
356 D. M. Vakil.
359 P. M. Ved.
361 B. S. Vora.
363 V. G. Wandrekar.
365 B. C. Affinwalla.
366 D. S. Aiyer.
367 R. A. X. Albu-
369 L. Amaral.
372 K. R. Bharucha.
375 P. B. Bhatt.
376 B. R. Bhesania.
377 M. H. Bilimoria.
378 R. J. Bisney.
379 S. K. Capadia.
380 A. Carvalho.
381 M. B. Cooper.
385 T. F. Dalal.
386 S. Daniels.
387 S. K. Daru.
389 B. F. Daruvalla.
390 G. F. Daruvalla.
392 A. S. Daruwalla.
393 A. J. Davar.
394 F. J. Daver.
395 B. K. Desai.
397 B. K. Desai.
398 S. B. Desai.
401 C. De Souza.
403 L. S. Devda.
404 J. F. Dias.
405 M. S. Dikshit.
408 J. S. Dubash.
409 M. F. Duhash.
410 E. Dyer.
412 H. S. Engineer.
413 R. N. Engineer.
417 S. D. Framroze.
420 M. K. Ghista.
421 V. P. Ghoting.
423 N. S. Goghavala.
425 M. P. Hariani.
428 F. H. Jamooji.
429 G. R. Jayakar.
430 V. M. G. V. Jayakar.
431 J. J. Jeejeebhay.
432 P. S. Jhabvala.
433 J. M. Joshi.
435 D. J. Karkaria.
436 P. S. Kasbekar.
437 S. D. Kathok.
440 P. D. Khona.
441 S. D. Kolsavala.
442 M. N. Korde.
443 D. J. Kotewal.
444 S. P. Kutky.
445 G. R. Laskari.
448 S. Maneksha.
450 L. Mascarenhas.
453 C. K. Mehta.
459 D. S. Motiwalla.
460 D. K. Mysorewalla.
464 H. K. Nariman.
465 B. S. Nayak.
466 P. R. Nayampalli.
469 D. D. Pandya.
470 H. D. Parelwala.
471 I. U. Patel.
472 G. V. Phadnis.
473 A. B. Photographer.
481 J. V. Saraiya.
482 N. B. Sawant.
483 H. N. D. Sethna.
485 I. H. Shivdasani.
494 E. R. Tarapore.
495 F. N. Taraporewala.
497 H. N. Toorkey.
498 A. B. Turkhud.
500 P. K. Vajifdar.
501 K. N. Vakil.
502 N. B. Vakil.
504 B. F. Vasaigara.
506 A. G. Vaz.
507 N. J. F. Vaz.
508 M. R. Vimadalal.
513 R. C. Bhavsar.
515 G. M. Dalal.
524 S. D. Madan.
525 J. J. Miranda.
526 S. M. Mistri.
527 D. M. Mody.
528 P. N. Naik.
530 S. S. Patkar.
531 R. B. Sashital.
532 R. J. Sethna.
534 S. S. Ahmed.
535 K. C. Alamshaw.
538 J. A. Bangi.
539 C. K Batlivala.
540 A. A. Baxamusa.
541 J. C. Billimoria.
543 M. J. Chhoy.
549 M. J. Chinoy.
562 F. R. Ginwalla.
564 A. D. Gori.
573 S. K. Jessa.
576 J. D. Kelawala.
577 H. M. Khambata.
578 I. I. Khan.
580 J. A. Kharas.
584 M. D. Marker.
585 P. E. Meherji.
583 A. I. Merchant.
589 A. D. Merchant.
592 F. A. Meslwala.
593 A. D. Mulla.
595 J. J. Ollia.
598 I. V. Patel.
600 A. K. Patharia
606 I. A. Safri.
607 A. Salahuddin.
611 A. G. Shaikh.
612 A. R. Shaikh.
614 H. A. Shaikh.
616 I. A. Shaikh.
625 M. F. Sikandar.
628 J. J. Tata.
630 A. K. Thanawalla.
633 D. H. Bankwalla.
636 M. R. Moos.
640 J. J. F. S. Castelino.
643 T. J. Dega.
645 C. S. Desousa.
650 E. P. Fernandes.
656 I. Ismail.
658 S. F. Karaka.
661 F. Lobo.
663 J. Martins.
666 J. M. Myers.
667 J. F. Da P. Noronha.
670 T. Perira.
671 V. N. Pimenta.
672 I. Pinto.
677 C. A. D'souza.
678 D. Henriques.

(Continued on page 29)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Vad 2, 1992
Muslim: Rabialavai 16, 1355
Parsi: Deh 5 ,1305
Sunrise: 6h 1m.
Sunset: 7h 14m
Hightide: 0-41 13-42
Lowtide: 6-43 19-48
All-India Mango Show, Crawford Market, 10 a.m.

Monday, June 8.

All-India Mango Show, Crawford Market.
W. I. A. A. Signs of the Zodiac Competition and Moonlight Picnic at Back Bay Swimming Baths.

Tuesday, June 9.

All-India Mango Show, Crawford Market.
Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, June 11.

Results of B. A. Examination, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

REGAL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also the

DERBY, 1936

Watch the Aga Khan's horses win the Race!

133-134-135-136 Shows at

CAPITOL

TO-DAY at 10 A.M. and at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN UNITED ARTISTS'
MODERN TIMES

Also

DERBY RACE 1936.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Star of Midnight." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Silly Billies." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Special morning show at 10 a.m. today.
ROYAL OPERA—"Colleen." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Desire." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Graduate." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 3 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Robinhood of El Dorado." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Miss Frontier Mail." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Rose Marie." Time as usual
EDWARD—"The Lone Defender." Timeas usual.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Brotherhood there will be a programme of Vocal Music by Prof. Ganpatrao Karmalker in the Brotherhood Hall to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Man, Know Thyself" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers, at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, today (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

A meeting of the perfect Roll Campaign Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee, 28, Manordas Street, Fort. The allocation of localities for work will be decided at this meeting.

ALL-INDIA MANGO SHOW

The All-India Mango Show will be held at Crawford Market commencing from to-day (Sunday). Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner will open the Show and distribute the prizes. The Show will be opened at 10 o'clock in the morning (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orama' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th instant.

PORTUGUESE SOCIAL INSTITUTE

The Portuguese Social Institute of the Bombay Port Trust Docks will celebrate their annual feast of Our Lady of Help at the National Church, Dabul to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. followed by social at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

A NEW HIGH SCHOOL

The opening ceremony of the Sicca Nagar Modern High School, Girgaon will be performed by Principal Anandshanker Dhruv of Hindu University on Monday at 6 p.m. when the parents and guardians are requested to attend.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. J. Bhopatkar on "The stars, how and why they affect us" at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

INDO-BURMA FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT

Application Committee Report Must Be In London By Christmas

SIMLA, June 6.

"Settlement through correspondence"—that is the procedure adopted for the work of the Application Committee appointed last winter to implement the recommendations of the Amery Tribunal, which laid down the general principles in respect to the Indo-Burma Financial settlement Mr. Sanjivi Rao, the Budget Officer to the Government of India from Simla, and Mr. Pearce, Finance Secretary, Rangoon, had been carrying on a lengthy and elaborate correspondence to settle the problems comprising mass details with the regard properties, pensions, debts and other financial arrangements between India and Burma after the latter's separation.

It appears that the work of settlement has not gone very far and it is not known if the umpire in London has been asked to intervene in case of disagreement between Simla and Rangoon.

The work of the Committee, it is expected, will be completed within two years but certain subjects must be disposed of before Burma separated from April next. Accordingly the preliminery report of the application Committee must be in London by the Christmas next. This will involve major issues and the mass of minor details would be left to be settled in due course.—United Press

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Vijayshankerji will deliver a lecture on 'Vedic Religion and Sjt. Abdulla Gandhi's lecture' in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on 'Bhagwadgita' to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on 'Religion and Soul' at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vendeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-25 p.m. (S.T.)

SADANAND TELUGU PATHASALA

The students' prize-distributing and social gathering of the Shree Sadanand Telugu Pathasala will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Pathasala, 6th Kamatipura.

Mr. S. L. Silam will preside.

Mr. G. Venkatsubbaiah will address the meeting on "Children's Education."

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a grand musical entertainment by Conjeevaram Sisters Brinda and Mukta—Vocal, Abhirami—Violin, Hamsa Damayanti—Mridangam at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMIN SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE

Applications are invited from students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Community, from South and North Kanara and studying in the technical institutions in the Bombay Presidency, for a prize of Rs. 20 (Dangi Memorial Prize) for the year 1936-37. Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary, before 30th June 1936, at his address C/o Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

PROPHET DAY AT BORDI

Dr. U. Rehman Khan, Principal, Ismail College, Andheri, delivered a lecture on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. in the Hakimji High School, Bordi, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of Prophet Muhamad. Principal Bhise in introducing the guest spoke on the importance of such celebration in non-Muslim schools.

Dr. Rehman dealing with some of the important features of the life of the Prophet said that Muhamad came from a poor though respectable family. He used to herd sheep and camel, and it was there in the company of nature that the Truth was revealed to him. He was a simple man and called himself the Servant of God. The message of his Gospel was "Truth is one and eternal. The Holy Quran lays down that all religious teachers are great and must be respected. The Quran forbids a true follower to use bad words for any other religion or great personalities."

The Prophet taught the social and economic equality of all men, and thus the Muhamadan religion is the most democratic religion in the world to-day.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WILLIAM POWELL
GINGER ROGERS

In the All-American Mystery Drama.

"STAR OF MIDNIGHT"

An R-K-O. Radio Picture

PATHE DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY EXTRA SHOW 10 A.M.

2nd Glorious Week

IN

"DESIRE"

THE MOST ROMANTIC & CHARMING STORY EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY

Also

DERBY, 1936

See Mahmoud win for the Third Time for Aga Khan and

QUEEN MARY'S

Departure on her Maiden Voyage

All Phone Bookings must be taken up 1/2 an hour before each show.

If It's At Pathe It's The Best Show In Town

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Monsoon !

At last monsoon! That is the one thought foremost in our minds to-day. After the sweltering and stuffy heat of the last few weeks, the first showers of the season came as a healing balm. Each one of us had our fill of them and heaved a sigh of relief. The atmosphere has now cooled considerably, and the typically monsoonish weather has already begun. The meteorological pundits were first inclined to view this as a psuedo-monsoon. The strong showers during the latter half of the week, however, must have forced them to revise their earlier prophecies. And now human nature being what it is, we will soon start grumbling against the incessant downpour!

Mahar Conference

What one may call the consolidation of the "Depressed Classes" under the banner of Dr Ambedkar, has begun in right earnest. The two conferences held by them during the last few days evoked very great enthusiasm in the Harijan circles of Bombay. The Mahar Political Conference, which was presided over by Mr. B. S Venkatrao of Hyderabad, unanimously decided to follow Dr. Ambedkar's advice regarding a change of faith. It was expected that Dr. Ambedkar would take the occasion to indicate what religion he has finally selected for mass conversion, but beyond once more asserting his determination to renounce Hinduism, he has not even now committed himself to any particular plan. This overcautiousness was adversely commented upon by some speakers, who are fretting for immediate action. Neither Dr Ambedkar nor Mr. Venkatrao had a word to say in favour of the heroic efforts being now made by Mahatma Gandhi and the Harijan Sevak Sangh for the uplift of their community!

Election Board

Dr. Ambedkar presented at the Conference a scheme to form a sort of Parliamentary Board for the "Depressed Classes" to fight the new elections. Committees of twenty members each will be set up in all divisions of the presidency, and representatives of those committees will form the Central Board, which will finally select the candidates. The "Depressed Classes" have been given 15 seats in the new Provincial Assembly, but by choosing unopposed representatives for the reserved seats and by getting up candidates for the general constituency Dr. Ambedkar hopes to get at least a score of extra seats for his community. The Harijan bloc, therefore, will be a factor to be reckoned with in the new provincial legislatures.

The Conference of the Mang community, which was held subsequently, has also decided to follow Dr. Ambedkar's lead, both regarding conversion and the fighting of elections.

Sidelights

One of the most significant and picturesque events at the Mahar Conference was the formal renunciation of their saintly profession by many Mahar 'Santas' (Holy Men). They ceremoniously shaved off their beards and broke their Tulsi rosaries, and vowed to preach henceforth, only the message of their leader.

Another feature was the enthusiasm displayed by women. Though almost all of them are illiterate, they took active part in the deliberations, and seemed as anxious as their men-folk for the uplift of their community.

When Dr. Ambedkar first talked about his change of faith, his pronouncement was treated as a pure stunt or bluff by many caste Hindus. One feels to-day, that disillusionment will be not long in coming to those good folk, who persist in burying their heads in sand!

Silence Zones

And so Bombay is now on a level with the best of modern metropolises! We have had our first silent zone instituted as from the first of this month. The motor-drivers in this city are not exactly famous for their road manners. Perhaps, some of the biggest road-hogs of the country will be found in this city, which is notorious, of course, for its variegated noises. One's tympanums are always being pierced by the blowing of horns and the hooting and honking which goes on night and day. Many of the motorists consider their horns to be only the means of expressing their 'Joie de vivre' to the world at large, and you will find them playing their horns even on a perfectly clear stretch of road. The W.I.A.A. is doing what it can to inculcate road manners into the motoring fraternity, but its success is necessarily limited. At least, the propaganda it has been conducting for the cessation of unnecessary noises has so far proved singularly ineffective. It cannot be denied, however, that a large part of the credit of the introduction of the silent zone goes to the W.I.A.A. The zone comprises Colaba, the Ballard Estate and the Fort area to its extension with Marine Lines. The use of honks and horns is strictly prohibited in this area from 11 p.m. to 11 a.m. Action will be taken under the City Motor Act against the offenders but for some days more, of course, the duties of the police will be purely educative. The experience gained so far, is very encouraging, and one hopes that the silent zones will be gradually extended throughout the city.

Four-Anna Taxis !

Those of us who expected to go joy-riding on the first of this month, at the new tariff of four-annas-a-mile were doomed to disappointment. It seems that even after so much protracted propaganda and preparation, the new idea has not yet caught on. Of course, there are some taxis displaying the Union's flag, which are plying for the new schedule, but their number is very meagre. The majority of taxi-drivers are not yet fighting shy of the new rate. The secretary of the Taxi-Drivers' Union has issued a statement regarding the situation, which though it does not sound very convincing, shows the various cross-currents at work. One feels, however, that it is entirely in the hands of the public to force the new rate on all the taxi-drivers. This can be achieved by the simple expedient, of patronising only those taxis, which bear the new flag. But will the motley patrons of the taxis themselves be able to show a united front?—one wonders.

TO-DAY
at 10-30 a.m.
IN TAMIL
Sati Savitri
AT
LAXMI

THE BIG DANCE PARADE OF STARS AND LAUGHS!

COLLEEN

DAILY AT:—
3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.
Plans Open
'Phone 21200.

SECOND WEEK

ROYAL OPERA • HOUSE •

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Business Man's Diary

JUNE 1

On Monday the Local Stock Exchange displayed considerable activity. Several local Marwari Shroffs came out as free buyers in Tata Steel Shares, which opened at a rise of Rs. 15 and a further rise of Rs. 15 was recorded within first ten minutes and it looked as if the advance would not stop. But old Bazar Bull Operators came out with heavy selling pressure and prices soon assumed sagging tendency. The buyers who were mostly outsiders soon withdrew from the market and prices registered a sharp break. This daily rise and fall has nothing to do with the Steel Industry, but speculation always plays an important part in shaping the course of prices. So it must clearly be understood that speculative buying and selling should not be allowed to have any effect on investing public.

JUNE 2

The Cotton Market was a scene of keen fight between Bulls and Bears. Several bulls started story of a corner in Broach J|A. delivery as compared to prices of foreign cotton, our prices were too low. During the marketing period our farmers were forced to part with their cotton at unduly low prices and when arrivals stopped, the Speculators took full advantage of putting up prices. This is the benefit of speculation to our Indian cotton-growers. There is no organised association of cotton-growers and the custodians of our cotton trade, who always watch the interest of farmers, have no word of sympathy. Business in cotton market has fallen off considerably as the latest device of monthly Teji-Mandi operations has done considerable damage to outside operators, who now realise that these monthly teji-mandi operations are pure and simple wagering operations for the benefit of those who sell option rights of "Put" and "Call." These option dealers have mastered the art of teji-mandi operations and thus control prices to suit their own interest. This can be seen from sudden price movement that we get at the monthly settlements on or about the 21st of every month.

JUNE 3

Wednesday being a bank holiday all markets remained closed in the city. It being a clear summer day, most of the businessmen had gone for an outing, some going to New Chowpatty, others at Juhu and still others at Ghodbunder. But some shrewd ones thought it an auspicious day being Prophet's Birthday to organise new business. The Gujarat Assurance Company opened its office near Dhobi Talao. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, as the local office had one lady as its head. It seems that our women are now taking some interest in business line and particularly the life insurance line. But it appears that they do not pull on well in this line as when once the business is organised, perhaps they are found burdensome, as men can be had at a smaller cost.

JUNE 4

If my information is correct, Indian Cements present a good investment. As compared with other Cement Shares, the present level of Indian Cement is attractive and naturally some Operators who are in the know, are accumulating these shares. On an average our Cement Companies give about 8 per cent. dividend to shareholders and if the Merger Scheme sees the light of the day, the chances will be for a slightly higher dividend. Apart from the question of actual profits it must be shown to the public and particularly to cement shareholders that the Merger has increased profits and they get higher dividends. This belief is not out of place and those who seek safe investment will do well in locking up a portion of the floating or idle money. We all know unemployment, but we never heard of unemployment of funds. This is the wonder of our present-day monetary system. Something is better than nothing and I am sure those who buy Indian Cement Shares are sure to get something in way of interest. But why interest? I have seen often on our Stock Exchange several active shares getting every day and some every week in way of price fluctuation.

JUNE 5

A cable received from New York today states that large increase in world's gold production holds long range promise for higher commodity prices. Everybody knows that the world is getting more and more gold from mines and the production is going up day by day. Thus world stocks of gold are also increasing and to-day they stand at the highest level as compared with any year in the past. But our commodity prices are lower several times as compared with previous records. The increase in gold production or large stocks of gold have not much to do with commodity prices. The price level much depends upon the distribution of gold. America has 60 per cent. of world's gold and we are supplying foreign countries with large amounts every week. The price level generally depends upon supply and demand together with consuming capacity and the amount of credit and financial help that one individual man or country gets.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Pivotal Period

The beginning of June is probably the most pivotal period in the life of this "urbs prima." Your Bombayman, unlike the Englishman, is generally very unconcerned about his daily weather. He does not care two hoots for the phases of the calendar, and the thermometer and the barometer are as good as uninvented for him. Few other cities will show less fluctuations in the weather from day to day than Bombay. The humidity, typical of this city, is with us practically the whole of the year, and, thus, there can be said to be only one season here—the season of sweating, at any rate for those whose embonpoint excels their angularity. We go resolutely from day to day and month to month, relegating the gods of weather to the limbo of forgotten things.

Jupiter Pluvius

But Jupiter Pluvius always makes us sit up and take notice. There is no ignoring him. As May advances and the fag-end of summer arrives, our usual indifference gives way to a lively interest in the atmospherical activities. The prickly heat and the blistered skins make us long for heaven's cooling showers. One religiously starts reading the latest weather reports, and consulting the meteorological pandits. The sweltering days and the stuffy nights banish all other thoughts from our minds. Even the most pedestrian of us start looking at the sky and scanning those elusive clouds. This is the time when the oracles of the Colaba Observatory come into their own and are approached with due reverence for their monsoon prophecies. Our hydraulic engineers, too, choose this very occasion to point to the fast-diminishing level in the Tansa Lake and to warn us against a water famine! And thus, we all start fervently and even frantically praying Jupiter Pluvius for rains. Believers and non-believers, rationalists and irrationalists all feel the urge, and out of a million parched throats goes the unanimous cry for rain. Colombo suddenly attains a mystical significance, for the Indian monsoon makes itself first felt there, in spite of its obvious anomaly.

Ambrosial

And how do we hail those first ambrosial drops! As if it were an event in our lives. We like to feel their balmy coolness, their soothing touch, their healing freshness. "At last,—the rain!", we cry again and again in sheer ecstasy. Summer's scorching hours be already half-forgotten. The air feels redolent of that first shower. The atmosphere is laden with the subtle smell emanating from the parched earth. Rain—Rain! "And each rain-drop makes some fleuret blow! And when that first flush of joy is over, we become more practical and try to prepare ourselves against those "rainy days," that are ahead of us. We go abuying new umbrellas and mackintoshes, if we cannot make the old ones go another season. The shops suddenly seem to be full of these things. Everywhere the advent of the new season seems to be evident. While our plutocrats return to the plains from their summer sojourn in the hills, our Government moves to its monsoon seat up in Poona. And those thousands of people in this city who are always found sleeping on the footpaths decide to do the mass vanishing trick, and mysteriously disappear—I have always wondered where?

Prayers

Praying for the rains, however, is one of the recognised seasonal events in India from times immemorial. The rain-god is perhaps the most capricious god in the whole firmament and various are the ways devised to flatter and coax him. The whole village takes part in those prayers. And if he does not send his response quickly, he is threatened with dire consequences. Sometimes the devotees will start beating huge drums for hours on and, as if to challenge "Varun" to sound his own thunder. And sometimes when the god is particularly refractory, his image is inundated under a continuous stream of water, so as to induce him to escape this watery ordeal by promising prompt rain. Sounds all very primitive and absurd, isn't it? Yet the spirit is yet there even in those sophisticated times, for it was only recently reported that the Karachi Corporation had adopted a resolution to offer public prayers for rains. It must have been, indeed, a grand sight with the Mayor in his ceremonial robes conducting the Corporation's appeal to the Almighty, to send a few showers of rain instantly! One wishes that it proves at least more fruitful than the usual municipal appeal to Governors and Commissioners!

Gamble In Rain

The budget of the Government of India is often described as a gamble in rain. This is, indeed, appropriate considering that India is mainly an agricultural country. If rain is a mere phase in the city-dweller's life, to the villager it represents the very life itself. Around the rainy season his whole existence revolves. On the right amount of rain depends his all in all. Absence is as bad as excess. Rain, moreover, must be well-regulated to be of any use to him. It is thus, verily the heavens which determine the destinies of the poor peasants, and it is no wonder then, that their hearts always go in supplication to the sky.

Ray Of Hope

Rain, again, has influenced the course of the world's history as few other things have. It was the greatest enemy of those conquerors of yore,—Caesar, Charlemagne and their successors. If rain had not fallen on that fateful night before Waterloo, Europe would perhaps not have been what it is today. And even in recent months, the one ray of hope for the doomed Abyssinians was—the rain! "If only those brave people can hold on till the arrival of the rainy season,"—was the comment one heard every day. And Mossolini, too, knew it. If once heavens had started pouring, his hordes would have been surely swamped in the deluge. That was why he "rained" poison gas, and liquid fire before nature opened her flood gates. If only the Ethiopians could have held on until the rains

LAUGHTER!

Tonic for Health

is well provided by the hilarity of the true to life characters.

The same merry band of "Ghar Jamai" entertains.

Matinee show on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30. Daily shows at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

"AKKAL-NO-BARDAN"

GUJARATI VERSION

at the

2nd Week **ROXY TALKIES** 2nd Week

About Studios And Stars

"Akkal-no-Bardan" second week at the Roxy.

MARLENE STAYS

Second Week At Pathe

"Desire", featuring Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper, as was anticipated, goes into 2nd week at Pathe.

This picture had a tremendous success in London and New York and the Bombay public were not slow to show their appreciation as is evident from last week's full houses. Marlene Dietrich is more fascinating in this picture than she has been for sometime, and Gary Cooper proves himself to be as good a Comedian as a dramatic star which role he has been portraying so far.

The story concerns with the doings of an international Jewel thief and a young American Engineer who is enjoying his vacation in Spain. It's a most charming affair and no cinegoer should miss it.

"SILLY BILLIES"

At The Regal

Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, who have firmly established themselves as the outstanding comedy team of the screen, probably top all their previous vehicles with "Silly Billies" their newest KKO Radio filming. This side-splitter opens to-day at the Regal Theatre and if the audience's enthusiasm is any criterion, it is one of the funniest comedies ever made. Crammed with new and highly original situations of which the two funsters take full advantage, and laid in the picturesque wettings of the Indian Territory during the hectic hegara of '49, the film is a roaring delight from start to finish. If you can imagine Wheeler and Woolsey as a pair of quack dentists who set out to pull all the teeth in the Wild West and who successively encounter a stage-coach hold-up and a real-estate promoter, save a wagon train from an Indian attack, get captured by redskins, are nearly drowned in a quicksand and tortured at the stake, and narrowly escape being lynched, you can get a faint idea of their experience. Departing from the customary farce treatment of feature comedies, "Silly Billies" builds up these episodes into thrillingly realistic scenes, which by contrast make the stars' antics all the funnier. This method of alternating legitimate thrills with comedy has been deftly followed by Director Fred Guiol. Dorothy Lee makes a delightful pioneer heroine.

SAGAR STUDIOS NEWS

The partnership existing between Messrs Chimanlal B. Desai and Dr. Ambalal Patel in the Sagar Movietone Co., and Sagar Film Co., has been dissolved as and from 22nd May 1936 and Mr. Chimanlal B. Desai is hereafter the sole proprietor of the said concern and has taken over the assets and liabilities of same.

The Dancé scenes of Sabitadevi and Sixteen other charming girls are the only scenes outstanding to complete Mr. Badami's social picture "Jivanlata". Mr. Badami is trying his level best to complete his another social hit "Village Girl' starring Sabitadevi and Arunadevi with Mr. Surendra.

Mr. Mehboob is handling a social picture "Man Mohan" starring Miss Bibbo the famous nightingale of Silver Screen, with Mr. Surendra of Deccan Queen fame and the young Director is very busy arranging plans of displaying Bibbo in her best attractions.

Warner Baxter and Margo in "Robin Hood of El Dorado" at the Central.

Mr. Yakub has completed the outdoor stunt scenes of his Thriller "Sagar-ka-Sher" and hundreds of huts and tents were put to a blaze in a jungle fire scene. The picture is full of thrilling moments and tense situations. You will find a new budding heroine Sarladevi in this thriller. Mr. Luhar's "Gay Birds" is complete and the Gujrati version will be shortly released at Imperial Cinema. The trailor recently released gives all promises of an enchanting entertainment.

Mr. Amin has also nearly completed "Vir Abhimanyu" a Telugu picture in this studio.

IMPERIAL ACTIVITIES

Imperial shall be soon presenting a splendid series of their New Era Classics with the enchantress Sulochana in the "Pride of India" directed by Chowdhari, "Jungle Queen" directed by Nandlal, "Jagat Kesari" and "Searchlight" directed by Homi Master.

In all these the Queen of the Movies is ably supported by brilliant satelites.

Chowdhari has practically completed "Our Darling Daughters" featuring Rose, Kumar and Mubarak.

Raymino J. Asher has now completed "Lail-o-Nehar."

Moti B. Gidwani shall shortly commence shooting of a new picture tentatively entitled "Prarthana."

Gunjal's "Maha Maya" is receiving final finishing touches.

The famous and inseparable trio—Ratanbai- Attorthy and Hafesji will be very shortly starting a picture. As the trio is supplemented by H. C. Bali, the Music Director, the trio transforms into a quartette.

Premier Films' "Sundari" or the "Song of Love" awaits release.

Premier Films' "Akkal-no-Bardan" has hit the fancy of the Bombay public at Roxy Talkies where it is now running with great success.

"Silly-Billies" at the Regal this week, with Wheeler, Woolsey.

"Millionaire" at the Minerva this week.

Around Theatre & Film Land

ROBIN HOOD OF EL DORADO

Thrilling Drama At The Central

The screen is swinging back to the era of spectacular outdoor films that was at its height in the last days of the silent pictures.

Sound, with its mechanical limitations, abruptly ended the cycle that now is regarded as one of the most successful periods of motion picture history. Through the years the mobility of sound-recording apparatus has steadily improved until now the last bar has been broken down and the era of great "Westerns" comes again.

Typically, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer sets the pace for this new cycle with "Robin Hood of El Dorado", one of the most pretentious films yet attempted. Starring Warner Baxter and directed by William Wellman, it is the romantic story of Joaquin Murrieta, the dashing bad man of the days of '49 who left his name indelibly written on the pages of history and in the folk-lore of the Far West. The picture opens at the Central Talkies this week.

The story of the filming of "Robin Hood of El Dorado" has its own romantic aspects. Several hundred men and five or six women were lost for weeks in the remote wilderness of the "mother lode" country of the Sierra Nevada mountains, following the lonely trails that Murrieta and his wild army rode in "the days of old, the days of gold". The picture was filmed in historical locales.

Moving like a modern army, the picture-makers found it necessary to blast a six-mile road through solid granite of the mountains to reach the site of one of Murrieta's permanent camps, which was reconstructed and served as the base of filming operations. Players lived in log cabins and tents, and were entirely without the conveniences of modern civilization.

"Ghost Towns" of the gold country came to life for this film. At Angel's Camp, Columbia, Chinese Camp, Jackson Mill, Springfield, Murphy's Diggings, Sawmill Flat and other settlements where uncounted millions passed across the gold scales of the Wells-Fargo offices, there was the murmer of such excitement as has not been known for eighty years. Many of these camps have been deserted for half a century, their gaunt buildings at the mercy of the elements. But many were reconstructed and re-populated with "extras" recruited from the citizenry of surrounding counties and "boomed" again for this picture.

"Robin Hood of El Dorado" adapted largely from Walter Noble Burns' epical novel of Murrieta's career, is the picture that heralds the return of such features as "The Covered Wagon", "The Trail of '98", "The Big Trail", and others that live in film history.

Cast opposite Warner Baxter in the leading feminine role is Ann Loring, a new "discovery" who promises to be one of the most talked-about actresses in Hollywood. Other principals include Bruce Cabot; Margo, the actress who is currently creating a great success on the New York stage in "Winterset"; J. Carrol Naish; Eric Linden of 'Ah Wilderness!' fame; Edgar Kennedy, Charles Trowbridge and Harvey Stephens. The picture was produced by John W. Considine, Jr.

"AKKAL-NO-BARDAN"

Second Week At The Roxy Talkies

This delightfully boisterous comedy continues successfully for the second week. In these dreadful days of general depression and the gloomy weather, no tonic proves so beneficial as laughter, which is ingeniously infused into the spectators by the hilarity of the characters. Such scenes as the "Bachelors' Booth" of which Chamanlal the leader (Alidadan) crashes into a family, becomes a son-in-law and clashes into the other villager (Jamshedji)—are guaranteed to display any melancholy.

Syed Ahmed as Narsappa the silly servant is indeed refreshing, and the principals have respectively rendered their roles in excellent form. "Akkal-no-Bardan" is not just a farcical comedy but a splendid social satire with a moral for the youth of our country.

Chowdhury Wasan, ex-president of the Kapurthala Central Zemindara League, who was convicted on a political offence, and who had resorted to hunger strike as a protest measure against the alleged ill-treatment in the jail by the jail staff themselves, has been released from the State jail, says a Jullunder message.

Jahanara Begum in "Jeevan Sangram" (Madan Theatres).

League Assembly To Open On Sept. 7

BOMBAY, June 6.

The seventeenth ordinary session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will open at Geneva on Monday, September 7.

The Assembly, as usual, will examine the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly.

The report forms the basis for general discussion with which the session usually opens and during which the various delegations have an opportunity of expressing their views on the work of the League.

The election of non-permanent members to the Council, in place of the Argentine Republic Australia, Denmark and Portugal; election to vacancies among the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice and examination of the problem of refugees, are among the items of the agenda. —A.P.

CENTRAL ADVISORY EDUCATION BOARD

SIMLA, June 6.

A communique states that the following gentlemen have been nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council as members of the Central Advisory Board for Education —The Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, The Honourable A. G. Clow, Secretary to the Government of India Industries and Labour Department, Lala Shriram, Millowner of Delhi, and Mr. S. A. Roberts of Bird and Co. Calcutta.—A.P.

GAYEST OF ALL MUSICAL ROMANCES!

New Theatres Ltd.

(Calcutta)

present

100% Entertainment of

FUN, FROLIC and Laughters!

New Theatres strike quite a new note in Modern Comedies

Director: Sjt. HEMCHANDER

Music: Sjt. R. C. BORAL

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45, Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45

IT'S DRAWING CROWDED AUDIENCES FROM YESTERDAY

MILLIONAIRE

Starring:—

The Most Lovable Hero of the screen

SAIGAL

with MOLINA, RAJKUMARI ("CHANDRA" OF "DEVDAS") P. SANYAL, JAGDEESH NAWAB, NEMO

Come up and join the thousands at

Minerva TALKIES Lamington Rd.

MONSOON TAKES HOLIDAY!

Heat Becomes Oppressive As Rain Ceases

BOMBAY: Saturday.

There has practically been no rain during the past twenty-four hours though the sky is clouded at intervals and a few showers have fallen.

Byculla had the major portion of what rain there was during the last twenty-four hours, getting in all ten cents.

The sun has begun shining brightly and the heat has been oppressive though not to the same degree as it was before the rainfall.

The south-westerly wind is still blowing but it is weak.

The following are the rainfall figures:—

	24 hours	Since June 1
	Ins. Cts	Ins Cts
Colaba	Nil	2 91
Fort	0 1	2 73
Byculla	0 10	3 35
Matunga	0 6	2 43

The wedding of Mr. K. Shivaram Karanth, the well-known Kanarese author, actor and playwright, who is a Brahmin by caste, with Miss Leela Alva, the talented daughter of Mr. K. T. Alva who is a Bunt (non-Brahmin) by caste, took place in Mangalore on the 6th ult. under the Hindu Special Marriages Act. The marriage was perhaps the first of its kind in the two castes concerned and the happy pair were congratulated by a large number of friends on the bold step in social reform they had taken.

WARDONIA
New Edge
Razors & Blades

For luxurious and smooth shaves in half the time use the New Edge Wardonia with the barrel hole blades of special Sheffield steel mechanically stiffened edges.

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THE
MODERN SCHOOL

FOR BOYS & GIRLS
INFANT, Primary
Secondary Depts.
J. Patel Road. Sickanagar Bombay 4.

No Admission Fee up to the 15th of June

MODERATE FEES

The school is open to visitors between 8 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. upto the 8th of June.

For Particulars:—
R. N. VAKIL, M.A.,
Principal.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN MALABAR

Mangalore Gets 6 Inches Of Rain

POONA, June 6.

The monsoon is active in Burma and Assam and has strengthened in Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, East United Provinces, West Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, West Rajputana, Bombay, Deccan and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mangalore 6 inches, Marmagao 4 inches, Diamond Island, Gwa and Cherrapunji 3 inches, Cox's Bazar and Karwar 2 inches, Bassein, Akyab, Dibrugarh, Ratnagiri and Mahableshwar 1-1/2 inches each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread and locally heavy rain will occur in Malabar, the Konkan and Burma, will increase in Assam, Bengal and occur in a few stations in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and Mysore.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 6-6-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .009 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 84.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 79.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.6 degrees (normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.9 degrees 1.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 170 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.91 inches

Total rainfall during the year 3.81 inches

Weather remark: Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-6-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Record Crowds
at the
WELLINGTON
Yesterday to see
Graduate
A picture no Student or Collegian should miss.
Three Shows to-day at
3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.
Plans open. 'Phone 22666

TO-NIGHT
FIRST AND ONLY REAL WAR CHALLENGE PICTURE OF THE DAY
"ALL QUIET ON THE MARATHA FRONT"
(AMAR SHAHID),
IN HINDI
will be shown at
PLAZA
at foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar
From SATURDAY 6th June
THREE SHOWS DAILY
5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., & Sunday extra show at 2-30 p.m.

WHY
EQUITY ?
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Deserves Universal Support
BECAUSE
HAS AN UNPRECEDENTED record of SUCCESS.
Premium income as stated in the STATUTORY REPORT
Rs. 56,254-8-0.
An Investment Yields 150% Return.
Apply:— Head Office. The MALL, LUCKNOW.
Representatives WANTED.

SEE: NOW RUNNING
Wonder Show of Wild Animals on Earth !
Smouldering Volcano !
Batmen Guiding the Mysterious City of Joba.
A Terrific show of roaring lions and tigers.
Time : 5-15, 8 & 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sunday and Holidays at 2-45.
Globe
TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
Republic Pictures' Sensational Serial in two instalments
DARKEST AFRICA
(1st Instalment 15 Episodes)
Starring :—
World's greatest Animal trainer Clyde Beatty
and 11 years old Boy Manuel King

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 6.

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled very steady and prices were pushed up to new high levels. The local sentiment continues bullish and favourable advices from America are attracting new buyers. Old bulls are supporting the market and we see no reason to change our opinion of buying on all declines.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 213/12 for Broach J/A. delivery but declined to Rs. 213/4 on scattered realising. New Broach was quoted at Rs. 204. The undertone of the market was good.

Later on there was moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Later on there was scattered liquidation and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	212	8	0
Broach A/M	204	4	0
Oomra July	196	8	0
Oomra D/J	183	4	0
Bengal July	167	4	0
Bengal D/J	147	12	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 6.

Yesterday London silver prices improved 3d to £6--18-6 1/2 and London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 76.22. Dollar-Sterling Exchange closed at 5.01 9/32. London Spot Silver prices were unchanged at 19 15/16d. with Indian buying and Chinese selling. New York Silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cent. The Montreal Silver market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 15 points.

The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Local operators are not inclined to operate freely and are awaiting developments over the continent. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1-2 3/8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	49	11	0
Jeth delivery	49	11	0
Ashad delivery	49	13	0
Ready gold	34	5	3
Jeth delivery	31	5	3
Ashad delivery	34	5	3

Reserve Bank Of India

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 29th May 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	121,57,45,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	100,80,80,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	4,72,76,000
(b) Rupees	55,06,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	21,99,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	23,62,89,000
(v) Advances in India	94,20,93,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	5,37,63,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

IDEALS OF
Every Hindu
Men and Women!

RAM
and
SEETA

See their ideal lives in Bharat Luxmi Pictures (Calcutta).

RAMVANVAS
Or
RAMAYAN

Starring:
DADABHAI SARKARI,
RAJKUMARI, R. P. KAPUR,
INDOOBALA

COME TO
MAJESTIC
CINEMA Girgaum.
Time: 5-15, 8, and 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays
At 2-45 p.m.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bulls And Bears Display Friendly Attitude

TATA STEEL SHARES STEADY

Realising In Bombay Burma

BOMBAY: June 6.

The Local Share Bazaar opened slightly higher and immediately improved on scattered buying. There was absence of selling and the market displayed good undertone, but as soon as the demand was satisfied prices declined under unloading by Professional Operators, which wiped off all the improvement and the market was flat.

In to-day's one hour session, the turnover was moderate and the market remained unsettled and closing prices in Tata Steels were practically unchanged.

At the opening Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 680 and advanced to Rs. 685, but under professional unloading prices declined to Rs. 671, but recovered and closed at about Rs. 676. From the above movement it will be seen that operators are still awaiting European developments.

The Bombay-Burma Shares opened firm, but later on prices declined on realising. Indian Cement Shares also opened firm, but later ruled quiet. Mill Shares fluctuated within a narrow range with a limited business.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 6.

100 Ahm. Advance	276	4
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	687	8
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	143	2
100 Central India	228	12
100 Colaba	117	8
100 Coorla	85	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	290	0
1 E D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100 Finlay	115	10
100 Gokak	163	2
1000 Hindustan	1620	0
100 Indore	57	8
100 Khatau	61	4
100 Kohinoor	204	6
250 Laxmi	585	0
100 Madhavji	4	12
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	705	0
250 Modern	41	0
50 Mysore	85	10
20 New Great	115	0
100 Oosmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	250	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2025	0
50 Simplex	63	12
100 Swadeshi	158	12
100 Swan	78	12
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1170	0
1000 Western	760	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	110	8
25-50 Central	33	8
500 Imperial	1562	8
125-100 Im. Conty.	389	0
50-100 India	130	4
100 Reserve Bank	132	0
5 Union	5-8-0	

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	37	2
70 Gwalior	121	4
160 Indian	503	14
100 Katni Defd.	2375	0
100 Katni Ord.	385	0
75 Okha	274	6
10 Punjab	26	14
100 Shahabad	490	10
70 United	137	8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	12	14
15-75 New India	41	8
200 Oriental	4970	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	2

ELECTRIC

-00 Ahmedabad Old	162	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1612	0
10 Ajmer	13	2
50 Bom. Tram.	157	8
100 Bombay Suburban	176	4
10 Broach	11	8
100 Karachi	245	0
100 Poona	230	0
100 Surat	191	4
100 Tata Hydro	174	6
1000 Tata Power	1597	8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	897	8
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	100	0
100 Gujrat	81	12
100 Mandra Bhon	99	8
100 Pachora Jamner	96	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99	0
500 Tapty Valley	785	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 6.

Century 143

Bom. Dyeing 690 686 687

Kohinoor 205 204

Central India 230 228

Bundi 37/5 37/6 37/2

I. Cement 510 515 510 505 507 506

Punjab 26/12 26/14

Shahabad 493 490 486 490

New Great 115

Simplex 63

Swadeshi 158 160 158

Bellapur 181 180 181

Andhra 1612 1617 1608 1612

Tata Hydro 174/6

Tata Power 1602 1600 1602 1593 1597

Tram. Ord. 157/8

T. Steel Dfd. 677 682 685 681 683 672 673 671 675 672 676 675

T. Steel Ord. 176/8 177/8 176/8 176/12 175/8 176/4 176/12 176/4

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 170/4 169/12

B. Steam 291 290

B. Burma 445 447 440 442 437 438

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	36	12
30 Tata Steel Def.	675	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	176	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

50 Belapur Sugar	181	4
100 Alcock	223	2
250 Bombay Steam	290	0
125 Bombay Burma	438	2
50 Bombay Burma Con.	150	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-3-3	
50 Bombay Telephone	112	4
100 Indian Bleaching	111	14
100 Indian Radio Dfd.	577	8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	545	0
100 Port Canning	570	0
15 Scindia	18	3
39 Premier Construction	83	4
75 Tata Oil	16	8

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453	12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	80	0
5 p.c Central India	510	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	12
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	620	0

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 49717 shares for delivery in June settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	**160**
Alcock	**205**
Bundi	**8440**
Belapur	**2165**
Bombay Burma	**432**
Bombay Steamer	**402**
Bom. Tele.	**1105**
Century	**500**
Colaba	**385**
Dyeing	**435**
Gokak	**445**
Indian Cement	**627**
Ind. Bleaching	**345**
Kohinoor	**[illegible]**
Katni Cement	**525**
New Great	**410**
Nagpur	**415**
Punjab Cement	**[illegible]**
Premier Const.	**2720**
Shivrajpur	**[illegible]**
Swadeshi	**[illegible]**
Simplex	**[illegible]**
Shahabad	**[illegible]**
Tata Steel Ord.	**[illegible]**
Tata Steel Def.	**[illegible]**
Tata Hydro	**[illegible]**
Tata Power	**[illegible]**
Tram	**2800**

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 6.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 99/14 1/2
3 per cent 1951/54 103/6
3 per cent 1941 104/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/5
4 per cent 1943 111/0
4 per cent 1960/70 114/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/14
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/10

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1974 109/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/1 and after advancing to Rs. 98/5 closed at Rs. 98/4. The tone was quiet but steady.

INDIAN STERLING QUOTATIONS.

London, June 5.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	96 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	100 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 1/8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 5.

July	11.65+03
October	10.95+09
December	10.88+11
January	10.90+10
March	10.91+13
May	10.92+12
Middling Spot	11.80+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 5.

July	11.58
October	10.89+09
December	10.84+09
Middling Spot	11.88
Noon Call,—	
July	11.64
October	10.93
December	10.84

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

SEEDS.

London, June 5.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton, June nominal £10/18.9

Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton June/July £12/7.6

Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F. ton June/July sellers £12/17/6

Rapeseede, Toria, Hull/Cont C.I.F. ton June/July sellers £12/5/0

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull C.I.F. ton June/July sellers £12/3/9

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 5.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. June paid and sellers 25

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. July/Aug sellers 25

DROP OF 12 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Break In Drought In Easten Belt

BULLION BETTER BUT WHEAT EASY

BOMBAY, June 6

On Saturday cross rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened steady but thereafter registered a sharp decline of reports of a break in drought in the Eastern belt. There was hedge and Wall Street selling.

BULLION BETTER

London gold and silver prices were slightly better.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy on favourable weather reports. Jute and rubber were steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The New York Stock Exdchange was quiet. The London Stock Exchange and the Liverpool cotton market remained closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 6

Previous closing	10.95
To-day's opening	10.96
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	10.83
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 6

Previous closing	5.80
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 212-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, June 6

Reports of a break in drought in the eastern belt resulted in a sharp fall consequent upon considerable liquidation, Wall Street selling and uncovering of stoploss orders with very little buying appearing while hedging and foreign selling also developed.

Trading in October commenced at 10.96 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. After early steadiness the market showed a downward tendency on considerable liquidation and foreign selling influenced by reports of rains in the eastern belt with October falling to 10.88 while further hedge selling and foreign selling coupled with uncovering of stoploss orders depressed the market further October finally dropping and closing at 10.83 with a decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 6

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.63/11.63) 11.65/11.65
October (10.88/10.87) 10.97/10.96
December (10.76/10.76) mutilated

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 6

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.18) closed
American October (5.83) closed
Egyptian July (8.55) closed
Egyptian October (8.47) closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 6

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 211-12 and Rs. 213-8 and New Broach April May between Rs. 203-12 and Rs. 205-8 at night. The rates at 10 p.m. respectively were Rs. 212 and Rs. 203-12 with New York closing futures 12 points down.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 6.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Java	13 8 0
Shipment May-June	4 1 0
Shipment July-Sept.	4 0 6
Shipment Oct.-December	3 15 6
Kesar	13 0 0
Saraya	13 4 0
Java Spot	F.3.85

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 6

Previous closing	5.01 9/32
To-day's opening mutilated	5.01 1/4
To-day's closing	5.01 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 6

Previous closing	5.01 5/8
To-day's opening mutilated	5.01 5/8
To-day's closing	5.01 9/16
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 6

Previous closing	76.22
To-day's opening mutilated	76.21
To-day's closing	76.25
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 6

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 5/8 and then improved to 5.01 15/16 but thereafter eased on lack of support to 5.01 9/16.

Franc opened at 76.21 and then advanced to 76.25 on fairly good buying.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 6

	Last price	To day's price
Spot	19 15/16d.	20d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	20d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 6

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-6 1/2) £6-18-9

DISCOUNTS

London, June 6

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 6
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.76 1/4) 5.75 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.94) 37.89
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/2) 0.94 1/4
London on Milan (63.87) 63.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London Kobe (1-2 3/32) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 6

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 49/11, 49/11 and 49/12. The market was very quiet but prices generally kept quiet owing to the lack of improved foreign cables. Prices later closed steady at Rs. 50-0, 50-0 and 50-1.

Gold opened uncertain at Rs. 34/5/6, 34/5/9 and 34/5/9. Prices showed a slightly easier tendency on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by some weakness of franc. The market closed quiet at Rs. 34/5, 34/5/3 and 34/5/3.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 5.

July	dol.0.85
September	dol.0.85 1/2
December	dol.0.87 3/4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 6

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 6s 1/4 and October 6s 1/8. Prices declined on absence of speculative enquiry and considerable selling pressure influenced by weakness abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 6

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.84 5/8. Prices eased under scattered selling and liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 6

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£187 1/4 buyers £187 3/4 sellers. Irregular) closed
Lead (£15 3/16 buyers £15 1/4 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron (£79) closed

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4) 7 1/4 paid and buyers.
Forward (7 3/8) 7 3/8 paid and buyers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 6

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Market steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE

New Crop June and July value (£17-9/16 sellers) £17 5/8 buyers
Dunlop June (£22) £22 sellers
Lightning June (£20 1/4) £20 1/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June July (£10 15/16) £10 15/16 nominal
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£13 5/8) £13 5/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery

Bombay, June 6

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 5 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 6

	Rs. a. p
Wheat September	4 6 6
Wheat May 1937	4 9 0
Linseed September	7 5 9
Linseed May 1937	7 1 9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 6

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 60 7/8) dol 61 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 1/2) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 59) dol 58 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 124 1/2) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 6

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 5.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	181	177	172	168
Punjab	...	181	177	172	168
Oomra No. 3	208	205	202	198	...
C. P. No. 1	218	215	212	208	...
C. P. No. 2	215	211	208	204	...
Broach No. 2	...	221	218	214	210
Punjab-Ame.	...	232	229	225	221
Surat	...	257	254	250	246
Rajpipla	...	254	251	247	243
Navsari	...	263	260	256	252

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Sharp Rise In Discounts

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 6

Money Market: Apart from vagaries of franc during the week other interesting events were witnessed notably large purchases of gold by the Bank of England to offset the rising note circulation and prevent nervousness devoloping the short loan position. Furthermore these purchases were believed in some quarters to be means of relieving exchange equalisation fund from its gold indigestion.

Discounts experienced a sharp rise which although chiefly due to seasonal influences exceeded most optimistic expectations.

Commodities were quiet and foreign exchanges were less agitated.

JUTES STEADY & UNCHANGED

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Jutes kept steady and unchanged. In coals limited business resulted at steady prices. In teas a slight inquiry was in evidence at somewhat easier rates. Miscellaneous disclosed no fresh feature. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Two-three-fourth per cent new loan 1948/52 100/1 small lot; three and half per cent Government Paper 98/3; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/8.

Banks:—Allahabad cedy. 332 ex-div.; Imperial conty. 387 small lot; Central 33/12 small lot; Reserve 131

Coals:—Bengal 274/3; Burrakur 12 small lots; Talcher 1/13.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 383 small lots; Auckland 175; Bally 180; Caledonian 377; Chevict 180 small lot; Ft. William 254; Howrah 49/2; Howrah A. pref. 139 small odd lots; Do seven per cent pref. 150 small odd lot; Kamarhatty 450; Orient 177; Reliance 666 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/14 small lot; Mirzapur elec. 5 small lots; Bengal Iron 5/4; Indian Iron and Steel 9/5; Marshall Sons and Co. 1; Steel Products 3/2; Concord of India Insurance 9/6; Premium B I Corpn. ord. 3/11; Ivan Jones 2/4; British Ceylon Corpn. 7/2; Mysore Paper 3/11; Premium Midnapure Zemindary 74.

Teas:—New Dooars 670 small lot. Twen Ali 12/4; Texpekra pref. 11 small lots.—A.P.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of May 1936 and for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1936, subject to adjustments were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the month of May 1935 Rs.	For the month of May 1936 Rs.	For Fiscal year upto May 31, 1935 Rs.	For current fiscal year upto May 31, 1936 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,34,866	2,89,532	46,91,929	41,04,894
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,23,388	4,02,904	52,26,936	45,96,483
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	6,79,448	6,28,696	65,37,115	70,98,448

INTER-ARTS RESULTS

(Continued from page 20)

689 M. R. Deshpande.
692 K. R. Powar.
693 D. S. Rane.
687 E. D. Daboo.
691 J. J. Elijah.
696 S. J. Maleker.
693 B. G. Desai.
703 K. N. Dhorda.
710 V. C. Paranjape.
711 M. B. Poddar.
712 **S. N. Potnis.**
716 B. V. Amrote.
717 S. S. Chogle
719 B. Y. Altekar.
720 N. N. Bhagat
722 **K. J. Kulkarni,**
723 V. G. Powar,
725 M. C. Shah.
730 E. Mendonca,
731 E. S. Monteiro.
733 J. A. Sequeira,
734 K. M. Jada.
736 M. G. Lakdawala,
739 N. G. Vaghbakriwala,
742 D. R. Agarwal,
744 P. S. Agiwal,
745 R. P. Ajnadkar,
747 N. K. Angolkar,
748 M. M. Antani,
750 P. G. Atre,
752 D. D. Bahulikar,
755 V. R. Ballal,
759 D. K. Barve,
765 S. D. Bhalerao,
766 **T. K. Bhalerao,**
770 K. S. Bhavasar,
771 D. G. Bhave,
772 R. S. Bhave,
773 C. G. Bhavikatti,
774 A. S. Bhawalkar,
775 D. M. Bhawsar,
776 D. R. Bhide,
777 V. M. Bhide,
778 D. H. Bhorkar,
779 B. B. Bhumkar,
780 B. W. Bijapurkar,
781 P. T. Borale,
782 R. R. Borkar,
783 K. T. Burkule,
785 N. V. Channapatan,
789 S. V. Chinagi,
790 G. S. Chindhade,
792 **V. G. Chitrav,**
796 M. R. Damle,
798 A. R. Danave,
799 P. M. Daptardar,
801 R. D. Dastane,
802 B. W. Datar,
813 Y. M. Desai,
814 N. M. Deshmane,
817 P. D. Deshmukh,
818 D. V. Deshpande,
819 A. K Deshpande,
821 **I. R. Deshpande,**
822 K. K. Deshpande,
824 M. K. Deshpande,
827 S. G. Deshpande,
829 V. G. Devadhar,
832 M. D. Dhonsale,
834 K. R. Dixit,
842 P. K. Garde,
843 **Y. N. Garde,**
844 **S. S. Gharpure,**
845 **A. V. Gholkar,**
846 D. W. Godbole,
848 P. V. Godbole,
853 **N. G. Gokhale,**
855 N. V. Gokhale,
856 V. R. Gokhale,
860 V. D. Gujar,
861 **S. T. Gupte,**
862 M. N. Halabe,
864 T. V. Hedge,
867 B. V. Inamdar,
870 Y. N. Jadhav,
871 H. A. Jahagirdar,
872 K. A. Jahagirdar,
873 G. A. Jambagi,
875 **A. R. Jog,**
876 A. S. Joglekar,
882 K. H. Joshi,
884 R. G. Joshi,
886 R. N. Joshi,
889 S. N. Joshi,
890 S. V. Joshi,
895 **L. L. Kanhere,**
897 G. K. Karandikar,
898 J. S. Karanjikar,
901 M. G. Katkar,
904 **I. G. Kelkar,**
905 K. H. Kelkar,
908 S. S. Khanwelkar,
909 B. R. Khardekar,
910 G. N. Khare,
915 K. N. Khinvasra,
920 R. G. Koparkar,
923 D. N. Kulkarni.
925 N. B. Kulkarni.
928 P. V. Kulkarni.
931 S. G Kulkarni.
932 V. M. Kulkarni.
934 M. D. Lele.
938 S. M. Mahajan.
939 V. V. Mahajani.
942 V. A. Mandke.
946 V. M. Manthalkar.
950 **M. M. Marathe.**
951 K. G Maydeo.
954 J. R. Mehta.
961 **S. Y. Mudholkar.**
964 H. G. Nadgouda.
966 E. S. Naik.
969 B. S. Nimbalkar.
970 B. N. Nisal.
971 K. G. Nitsure.
973 V. G. Palsule.
974 K. R. Panhale.
981 L. V. Parvatikar.
982 P. B. Pataskar.
983 B. P. Pathak.
985 E. S. Patil.
987 S. M Patil.
988 V. A. Patil.
991 Y. V. Patwardhan.
996 B. L. Phadnis.
997 G. D. Phadnis.
999 R. K Phatak.
1002 U. Y. Prabhune.
1003 M. R. Pradhan
1004 V. D. Puned.
1006 R. D. Purohit.
1007 G. P. Raichur.
1009 D. D. Raje.
1010 D. D. Raje.
1015 G. D Ranade.
1016 L. V. Ranade.
1017 P. P. Ranade.
1021 N. B. Ransubhe.
1023 **E. A. Rohekar.**
1024 G. R. Sabade.
1025 B. C. Sahasrabudhe.
1027 R. P. Salve.
1030 D. M. Sapatnekar.
1031 G. K Saptarishi.
1038 S. G. Sathe.
1039 S. B. Sathe.
1040 V. D. Sathe.
1044 V G. Shah.
1045 A. V. Saligram.
1052 B. A. Sonar.
1057 **B. K. Surebankar,**
1058 D. D. Sutavani.
1059 D. S Takle.
1060 D. T. Talwalkar.
1061 V D. Tambe.
1064 V. V. Tasgaonkar.
1065 D. G. Tatke.
1069 S. T. Thakore.
1073 P. D. Upadhyaya.
1074 M. A. Upadhye.
1076 H. Z. Vani.
1077 B. D. Varhade.
1078 R. M. Vartikar.
1079 M. S. Viraktamath.
1081 B. D. Wagh,
1082 R. S. Wagholikar,
1083 D. M. Wani,
1084 M. R. Wani,
1085 M. R. Wani,
1086 H. S. Watve,
1087 M. V. Yargop,
1088 S. V. Yeolekar,
1089 R. M. Zoal,
1095 G. B. Bhagwat,
1097 K. N. Bhate,
1099 S. B. Burte,
1101 V. W. Chitale,
1102 P. S. Dalvi,
1105 B. N. Datar,
1108 P. A. Deodhar,
1110 L. V. Deshpande,
1111 R. D. Deshpande,
1113 M. R. Dighe,
1115 **V. S. Dravid,**
1117 M. R. Fadnis,
1118 B. D. Gangal,
1122 S. R. Gogte,
1123 G. K. Gokhale,
1124 N. V. Gokhale,
1127 P. M. Hegdekatti
1129 J. B. Jagtap,
1133 A. H. Joshi,
1136 V. G. Kakade,
1138 Z. M. Kankaria,
1142 D. K. Kondejkar,
1145 C. P. Kotwal,
1148 R. M. Kulkarni,
1150 D. R. Limaye
1151 P. S. Malwandikar,
1152 **S. S. Marathe,**
1153 V. R. Marathe,
1154 J. D. Mehandale,
1155 **Y. B. Mulay,**
1159 M. D. Naralkar,
1161 P. V. Natu.
1165 P. V. Patwardhan,
1166 **S. G. Patwardhan,**
1169 **S. G. Phansalkar,**
1172 **T. V. Puranik,**
1173 R. R. Purohit,
1178 **B. P. Sindekar,**
1181 C. V. Trivedi,
1186 **M. Amor,**
1188 **A. D. Chinoy,**
1189 D. M. Darukhanawala,
1190 A. L. Domadia,
1191 **H. J. Ghadialy,**
1192 P. F. Kekobad.
1194 N. R. Makasare,
1195 J. G. Mandani.
1196 A. A. Modak,
1197 M. G. Nagarwala,
1198 M. V. Parekh.
1201 J. T. Satarawalla.
1205 M. R. Fakih.
1206 M. A. H. Farooqui.
1208 **K. V. Gorakshakar.**
1209 N. S. Hulsoor.
1211 J. R. Irani.
1212 M. J. Kapasi.
1216 G. S. Khan.
1217 A. R Koregaonkar.
1218 K. L. Mankad.
1219 R. N Mehta.
1220 R. M. Mochi.
1221 G. Mohanlal.
1222 S. Y. Munshi.
1223 A. M. I. Pathan.
1227 A. R. P. Shaikh.
1228 B. A. Shaikh.
1229 N. A. Shaikh
1230 K. M. G. Soudagar.
1231 K. B Syed.
1232 S. A. Syed,
1233 S. D. Takarwankar.
1237 P. K. Sanghani.
1239 F. De Luna.
1244 L. X Da V. Lobo.
1247 R. B. Bhusari.
1250 S. C. Jones.
1252 D. V. Khandekar.
1253 C. R. Pradhan.
1254 D. G. Modak.
1260 G. R. Abhyankar.
1261 S. V. Agashe.
1262 G. S. Amberkar.
1268 P. N. Bapat.
1269 B. F. Baxi.
1272 H. C. Bhagat.
1273 A. P. Bhagwat.
1274 V. P. Bhagwat.
1275 G. V Bhat.
1281 K. T Chachadi.
1283 M. R. Chandvadar.
1287 G. J. Chitambar.
1289 P. C. Chordiya.
1293 D. S. Darekar.
1294 R. G. Date.
1295 M. J. Dave.
1299 A D. Desai.
1304 B. P. Deshpande.
1305 D. B Deshpande.
1307 J. R. Deshpande.
1309 P. D. Dixit.
1311 S. G. Edke.
1312 **B. M. Elijah.**
1313 G. M. Gadar.
1320 T. B. Gaudar.
1321 G. S. Ghode,
1326 M. V. Goudar,
1327 B. H. Gujar.
1328 G. S. Gunaki.
1329 M. R. Gundecha.
1330 M. Y. Gupte,
1332 S. S. Halapanavar.
1333 H. B. Halkarni,
1334 K. S. Hingwe,
1337 S. D. Inchal.
1339 M. K. Jadhav.
1340 B. A. Jere.
1343 B. C. Junnarkar.
1345 B. A. Kachare,
1346 A. A. Kalburgi,
1347 M. K. Kalkar,
1350 B. T. Karav.
1351 R. V. Karmarkar.
1352 R. M. Kawade.
1354 K. S. Kelkar,
1357 D. G. Khatal,
1359 G. V. Khire.
1360 V. N. Khopkar,
1364 E. K. Korba,
1366 D. M. Kulkarni,
1367 D. K. Kulkarni,
1374 G. B. Malingshetti,
1377 V. A. Mankikar,
1379 R. G. Merchant,
1381 J. S. Moghe,
1384 P. S. Nadkarni,
1388 S. A. Naik,
1390 G. Y. Natu,
1393 I. K. Pahilwan,
1399 G. B. Pathak,
1403 D. M. Patil,
1404 G. K. Patil,
1410 B. M. Patwardhan,
1412 R. S. Pethe,
1414 D. G. Phatak,
1415 D. K. Pol,
1418 M. S. Pradhan,
1420 N. W. Ranade,
1422 V. V. Ranade,
1423 U. N. Roysoni,
1427 N. V. Sarai,
1437 G. N. Sikais,
1438 H. M. Sonar,
1439 G. B. Sonawane,
1442 D. B. Tadwalkar,
1443 S. G. Talwalkar,
1444 D. N. Tambakhu,
1445 M. B. Tarte,
1447 **T. B. Thakur,**
1452 A. R. Viraktamath.
1456 N. M. Deo,
1458 R. B. Kulkarni
1463 P. L. Munot,
1464 D. W. Parasnis,
1466 M. B. Patel,
1467 R. B. Rathod,
1470 S. S. Ayengar,
1474 C. S. Acharya,
1479 N. M. Bhatt,
1480 A. B. Buch,
1483 A. S. Chonkar,
1484 H. I. Dalal,
1486 **M. M. Dave,**
1488 B. C. Desai,
1491 D. D. Desai,
1492 D. R. Desai,
1495 N. C. Gandhi,
1496 S. D. Joshi,
1497 V. K. Joshi,
1499 L. C. Kapadia,
1505 B. M. Naik,
1511 G. N. Nanavati,
1513 H. M. Parekh,
1516 S. M. Parikh,
1517 C. D. Pathak,
1518 A. J. Pathakji,
1519 A. N. Patel,
1523 G. P. Patel,
1525 P. N. Patel,
1526 T. A. Patel,
1528 B. N. Shah,
1532 S. N. Shah,
1536 V. M. Swami,
1537 V. S. Tattu.
1539 B. C. Trivedi,
1541 S. K. Trivedi,
1542 V. T. Trivedi,
1544 C. N. Vaidya,
1545 S. S. Vakil,
1547 A. M. Desai,
1549 M. G. Desai,
1550 P. C. Desai,
1553 M. T. Mehta,
1556 N. J. Patel,
1560 L. B. Solanke,
1563 K. H. Lalvala.
1565 R. S. Anklesaria.
1567 M. C. Bardi.
1570 A. M. Chhota.
1571 D. D. Cooper.
1576 **A. C. N. Desai.**
1585 **J. D. Kodwavwala.**
1588 H. R. Lafa.
1587 J. J. Makidalal.
1590 P. M. Medhora.
1592 U. J. Mehsania.
1594 M. M. Merchant
1597 **T. J. Mothiram.**
1599 E. N. Nanadaru.
1600 S. M. Neksautkhan.
1601 J. M. Panthaki.
1602 R. J. Pardivala
1603 R. C. Pardiwala.
1612 Z. N. Shirazi
1613 S. S Vakil
1616 A. Y Kagdi.
1617 A. M. Poonawala.
1619 T. N. Divanji.
1623 M. B. Attodaria.
1624 N. K. Bhatt.
1626 C. K. Bodiwala.
1627 A. N. Choksi.
1628 B. H Daftary.
1637 B. M. Desai.
1640 C J. Desai.
1642 D. M. Desai.
1646 M. G. Desai.
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1654 S. R Desai.
1655 T. M. Desai.
1658 M. M. Marfatia.
1660 **V. H. Mehta,**
1662 **M. H. Mody,**
1663 B. M. Motashaw.
1668 A. O. Patel.
1670 J. J. Patel.
1677 R. K. Puar.
1682 C. S. Shah.
1688 S. K. Shah,
1690 H. H. Shroff,
1691 I. D. Shroff.
1692 N. C. Solankee,
1696 K. G. Wani,
1698 J. D. Patel,
1699 P. P. Revawala,
1707 V. B. Bhate,
1710 K. B. Bhave.
1711 S. G. Borde,
1712 G. B. Brahmabhatt.
1714 N. B. Chokshi,
1715 **M. B. Christian,**
1722 R. S. Dave,
1723 **T. L. Dave,**
1727 M. M. Desai,
1735 S. C. Dwivedi,
1736 V. D. Ekbote,
1737 S. R. Falnikar,
1749 H. R. Gokhale,
1742 P. D. Gurjar,
1743 D. R. Jadhav,
1750 M. R. Kirtane,
1751 N. L. Korde,
1755 B. M. Mehida,
1759 J. M. Mehta,
1764 **V. M. Nadkarni,**
1765 B. N. Naik,
1766 N. V. Natu,
1767 K. A. Nimbalkar,
1769 B. S. Palsanekar,
1778 J. S. Parikh,
1784 A. B. Patel,
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1812 D. V. Patil,
1814 P. T. Patil,
1819 S. S. Pujara,
1821 M. S. Savant,
1823 H. D. Selat,
1824 A. K. Shah,
1827 C. P. Shah,
1829 J. M. Shah,
1830 N. B. Shah,
1831 N. M. Shah,
1834 V. F. Shah,
1936 **S. M. Sharangpani,**
1838 R. M. Sheth,
1840 S. P. Soni,
1841 D. K. Sudhalkar,
1842 R. M. Thakar,
1846 N. M. Trivedi,
1847 K. P. Vaishnav.
1851 N. M. Desai.
1856 S. M. Majmudar.
1857 R. R. Naik,
1858 C. H. Pandya,
1861 S. D. Patel,
1856 R. M. Shan.
1867 **G. M. Bam,**
1838 A. H. Chundrigar,
1869 M. U. Dalai.
1873 A. U. Kadri,
1874 K. D. Kelawala,
1879 M. E. Patel,
1831 B. M. Tirmizi.
1884 G. R. Dhamdhere,
1887 S. F. Master,
1839 S. P. Nanavati,
1890 S. C. Nikte,
1891 S. G. Pawar,
1893 M. J. Rupani,
1895 K. M. Vaishnav,
1896 Y. G. Agashe,
1897 M. M. Amin,
1899 R. P. Bhatt,
1900 S. K. Bhatt.
1901 B. B. Bhoyare,
1906 N. C. Desai.
1907 U. P. Desai.
1908 D. D. Dharkar.
1909 M. R. Falnikar.
1910 A. K. Gupte,
1915 J. K. Kate.
1916 G. P. Kini.
1918 J. M. Mehta.
1919 R. C Ota.
1921 R. M. Parikh.
1923 J N. Patel.
1929 A. M. Shah.
1932 Y. S. Shinde.
1935 N. M. Akruvala.
1936 K. H. Avashia.
1937 M. H. Baboo.
1938 **V. C. Bakshi.**
1939 M. J. Barala.
1940 C. F. Barot.
1942 I. A. Bhatt.
1946 J. C. Choksey.
1947 P. J. Dave.
1948 R. A. Dave.
1950 J. S. Desai.
1951 R. M. Desai.
1952 S. M. Desai.
1953 **S. K. Desai.**
1954 K. M. Dhagat.
1955 **U. R. Divatia.**
1956 **S. C. Diwan.**
1957 P. M. Dixit.
1958 R. H. Doshi.
1965 D. C. Jani.
1967 J. U. Joshi.
1968 P. R. Joshi.
1971 M. D. Manek.
1972 B. P. Mehta.
1973 K. D. Modi.
1974 I. M. Naik.
1976 H. R Naware.
1977 H. S. Pandya.
1983 A. B. Patel.
1985 B. M. Patel.
1987 J. P. Patel.
1988 M. R. Patel.
1994 M. H. Patel.
1995 H. A. Rawal.
1997 C. P. Shah.
1999 G. P. Shah.

2000 H. M. Shah.
2001 K. M. Shah.
2004 P. K. Shah.
2005 R. K Shah.
2007 S. G. Shah.
2008 S. M. Shah.
2009 S. S. Shah.
2013 H. V. Shukla.
2015 B. A. Soni.
2016 S. M. Soni.
2018 B. C. Thakore.
2020 S. A. Thakore.
2024 H. K. Tripathi.
2026 S. S. Trivedi.
2027 S. S. Vasavada.
2028 C. N. Vasavda.
2032 S. N. Yodh.
2033 T. S. Kikani.
2034 C. R. Luhar.
2035 C. M. Mehta.
2038 C. H. Patel.
2039 D. M. Patel.
2041 C. A. Shah.
2042 D. J. Shah.
2045 C. D. Talati.
2047 M. V. Trivedi.
2050 M. S. Balooch.
2051 H. N. Baluch.
2052 H. R. Behlim.
2053 H. C. Bhatia.
2054 C. L. Bhavsar.
2056 I. K. Chhipa.
2057 J. M. Christian.
2058 K. N. Dastoor.
2059 A-Aziz A-Karim Godil.
2060 G. A. Joshi.
2061 A. S. Kadri.
2062 H. M. Kadri.
2064 K. H. Memon.
2065 S. U. Panja.
2068 R. K. Rana.
2069 M. S. Shah.
2070 A. J. Shaikh.
2071 A. B. Shaikh.
2072 V. P. Shaikh.
2076 M. M. A. Shaikh.
2078 R. N. Desai.
2079 S. H. Joshipura.
2080 N. S. Mehta.
2082 R. G. Patel.
2083 G. B. Patwa.
2084 L. S. Shah.
2085 J. S. Shukla.
2087 P. C. Vasavada.
2088 M. M. Thakore.
2089 K. S. Bhalja.
2090 J. G. Dave.
2092 K. J. Doshi.
2093 B. J. Fadia.
2094 H. K. Jani.
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2107 M. K. Sanghvi.
2108 A. A. Shah.
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2118 S. M. Shah.
2119 T. M. Shah.
2120 V. M. Shah.
2122 B. P. Tripathi.
2127 M. S. Apte.
2128 R. G. Apte.
2131 S. R. Betgeri.
2132 I. G. Bhadbhade.
2134 R. G. Bhide.
2136 V. G. Chhatre.
2137 S. N. Gadgil.
2138 S. V. Habbu.
2143 V. L. Joshi.
2144 G. S. Kankanwadi.
2145 K. V. Karandikar.
2148 M. S. Kheradkar.
2150 G. M. Kulkarni.
2152 M. A. Kulkarni.
2153 R. P. Kulkarni.
2155 S. V. Kulkarni.
2156 B. V. Kumbhare.
2164 R. G. Patil.
2166 G. H. Patwardhan.
2167 R. V. Patwardhan.
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2169 M. D Pavate.
2170 M. R. Phadnis.
2172 G. G. Ranade.
2173 G. V. Ranade.
2176 S. M. Vasagadekar.
2177 V. D. Wasagadekar.
2178 V. G. Watve.
2182 K. S. Gokhale.
2183 K. V Joshi.
2185 R. P. Vaidya.
2191 R. P. Bapat.
2192 R. V. Bhadragoudar.
2194 V. P. Bhosekar.
2199 M. S. Deshpande.
2201 G. R. Ekande.
2202 K. M. Gadgil.
2204 H. G. Jamadar.
2207 M. S. Kale.
2211 G. A. Kulkarni.
2213 V. V. Kulkarni.
2214 P. B. Magdum.
2217 V. Nagaratnam.
2223 D. K. Sadavarte.
2224 R. S. Sankanagoudar.
2226 Y. K. Shiyekar.
2227 M. T. Thatte.
2230 Y. B. Magdum.
2231 G. B. Zari.
2232 G. V. Apte.
2233 M D. Aundhakar.
2241 A. S Borgave.
2245 M. N Desai
2248 G. M. Dighe.
2249 D G. Diwan.
2252 V. S. Gothindikar.
2253 S. S. Gowaikar.
2256 S. S. Indulkar.
2257 P. M Jakhalekar.
2258 L. B. Jalisatgi.
2259 N. S. Jamadagni.
2262 V. A. Joshi.
2264 M. S Kathavate.
2267 G. D Kuber.
2271 A. D. Lele.
2275 M. R. Nabar.
2277 P. M. Naik.
2278 V. R. Pagnis.
2283 K. D. Patil.
2286 K. N. Pore.
2290 S. R. Sabnis.
2291 A. R. Sadalgekar.
2292 D. V. Samant.
2294 A. G. Savant.
2296 B. B. Savant.
2298 V. G. Shinde.
2302 V. D. Yadwade.
2304 V. D. Bedekar.
2310 J. L Bagwan.
2312 H. K. Kumbari.
2313 B. A. Sayyad
2317 V. H. Chitnis.
2318 P. R. Desai.
2319 S. S. Duduskar.
2322 N. R. Jadhav.
2323 B. A. Jamdar.
2328 P. G. Nazare.
2335 A. N. Sirnaik.
2337 Y. A. Yadao.
2338 K. S. Bapat.
2339 D. S. Khandekar.
2343 S. Y. Ajgaonkar.
2344 B. V. Athani.
2348 D. R. Chavan.
2349 S. V Chavan.
2350 Y. B. Chavan.
2351 P. D. Chitnis.
2352 S. B. Datamajage.
2253 V. S. Deshpande.
2354 G. H. Doddamani.
2357 N. S. Gujar.
2358 V. S. Gunjal.
2365 D. L. Joshi.
2367 Y. A. Kadam.
2368 R. S. Kamat.
2371 G. E. Kulkarni.
2377 B. B. Mane.
2378 G. B. Masoji.
2383 A. J. Mulik Inamdar.
2387 S. G. Nandi.
2392 T. G. Patil.
2393 N. B. Pawar.
2395 L. Y. Pol.
2403 S. D. Sabnis
2405 P. G. Salvi
2406 S. B. Salvi
2410 R. A. Shinde
2411 J. W. Shirke
2412 A. R. Shrotri
2415 S. M. Talewadi
2418 N. G. Kulkarni
2419 B. L. Patil
2420 W. V. Arbatti
2423 S. B. Beleri
2425 R. J. Betigeri
2427 V. R. Byahatti
2429 K. S. Chitnis
2433 S. G. Deshpande
2440 S. K. Gojnur
2443 M. P. Hasyagar
2445 G. M. Hegde
2448 L. H. Honawar
2449 B. R. Hosmani
2451 G. S. Hukkeri
2454 R. A. Jahagirdar
2455 C. A. Jamakhandimath
2456 K. G. Joshi
2457 P. A. Kagal
2458 K. A. Kalburgi
2459 L. H. Kalkhatgi
2460 C. S. Kalgudi
2462 S. G. Kallur
2463 D. S. Kalyanpurkar
2467 R. B. Kanchi
2472 S. R. Katti
2476 A. V. Kowdi
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2482 P. D. Kulkarni
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2486 L. R. Lamani
2488 S. M. Lingoji
2489 V. B. Lokapur
2491 C. B. Malagi
2493 A. M. Mankikar
2497 M. B. Mutsaddi
2498 M. alias S. M. Nadgir
2499 V. N. Naik
2501 B. Y. Odugovdar
2502 T. S. Oute
2503 R. D. Pathade
2504 B. S. Patil
2505 B. B. Patil
2506 G. L. Patil
2507 G. G. Patil
2508 M. S. Patil
2510 R. B. Patil
2513 R. M. Prabhu
2514 H. P. Raichur
2515 H. V. Ritti
2517 V. A. Sarganachari
2518 R. R. Satyappanavar
2519 W. D. Shevde
2522 G. G. Soundalgekar
2524 A. V. Tabib
2525 M. T. Talekar
2526 D. B. Tanksali
2529 A. H. Upadhye
2532 G. S. Yavagal
2533 B. N. Babajiyavar
2537 K. H. Kulkarni
2538 R. R. Kulkarni
2546 G. R. Sangoram
2547 V. H. Talapadatur
2549 M. V. D'Silva
2551 J. C. Nazareth
2554 R. B. Khandeparker
2560 A. M. Khatib
2561 R. B. Mohite.
2566 R. A. Patwari
2571 S. G. Burde
2572 J. D. Duge
2574 M. B. Harihar
2575 R. G. Hiremath
2579 S. B. Madival
2583 A. Y. Musale
2584 M. S. Patil
2585 B. P. Pednekar
2587 U. K. Shrinivas Rau
2588 S. V. Totad
2589 C. L. Yaravinatali
2595 H. N. Adhyaru
2596 C. K. Akruwala
2597 N. D. Akruwala
2598 R. M. Bhagwat
2600 B. N. Bhatt
2601 D. M. Bhatt
2605 J. V. Bhatt
2606 J. U. Bhatt
2607 M. N. Bhatt
2609 P. H. Bhatt
2610 R. R. Bhatt
2612 S. S. Bhatt
2613 S. H. Bhatt
2616 A. L. Daftary
2617 R. J. Daftary
2618 B. B. Dave
2619 D. B. Dave
2624 K. P. Dave.
2626 P. K. Dave.
2627 P. S. Dave.
2628 V. V. Dave.
2629 B M. Desai
2634 S. D. Desai.
2635 J. V. Dharaiya.
2636 R. H. Dhebar.
2637 I. N. Dheber.
2638 N. J. Dhruva.
2640 K. C. Doshi.
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2645 H. G. Jadeja.
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2651 C. B. Joshi.
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2658 B. P. Mandavia.
2659 G. N. Mankad.
2661 C. A. Mehta.
2662 D. H. Mehta.
2663 G. U. Mehta.
2664 G. A Mehta.
2666 K. D. Mehta.
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2672 N. C Mehta.
2673 N. M. Mehta.
2674 B. M. Mirani.
2676 A. V Oza.
2677 G. P. Oza.
2678 M. L. Oza.
2679 V. J. Oza.
2680 J K. Pandya.
2682 N. J. Pandya.
2683 R. K. Pandya.
2684 S. V. Pandya.
2685 J. P. Parekh.
2686 M. G. Parekh.
2687 P. H. Parekh.
2694 J. V. Patel.
2697 B. K. Pathak.
2699 P. J. Rajyagor.
2701 G. L. Raval.
2702 B. L. Rawal.
2705 C. C. Shah.
2707 J. J. Shah.
2709 K. K. Shah.
2710 R. C. Shah.
2711 S. C. Shah.
2712 V. U. Shah.
2713 A. D. Shanghvi.
2715 K. B. Sheth.
2716 K. H. Sheth.
2717 N. T. Sheth.
2718 A. A. Shukla.
2719 H. R. Shukla.
2720 K S. Shukla.
2722 B. D. Thaker.
2723 B. H. Thaker.
2724 M. D. Thakkar.
2725 B. V. Trivedi.
2726 C. N. Trivedi.
2727 D. V. Trivedi.
2728 K. N. Trivedi.
2730 P. B. Upadhyaya.
2731 M. G. Vanjara.
2733 H. L. Vohra.
2735 K. V Vohra.
2736 N. V. Vora.
2737 N. K. Vora.
2738 R. G. Vora.
2739 S. M. Vora.
2740 B. A. Vyas.
2741 D. L. Vyas.
2743 H. M. Vyas.
2744 H R. Yajnik.
2745 T. L Andharia.
2748 D. C. Kapasi.
2750 H K. Mone.
2753 J. N. Rawal.
2754 H. K Shukla.
2756 M. A. Bohra.
2760 A. M. I. Kazi.
2761 U. S Kazi.
2763 A. A. Lodhia.
2766 H. G. Pandya.
2768 C. N Patel.
2770 J. H. Sanghani.
2771 M. H. Sayed.
2776 M. M Dhru.
2777 V. D. Buch.
2780 N. R. Shah.
2781 A. H. H. Mastoor.
2783 J. N. Barmeda.
2787 M. K. Gandhi.
2789 M. B. Gupta.
2797 B. C. Shah.
2801 B. L. Aggarwal.
2804 B. B. Thaker.
2811 G. K. Advani.
2812 H. A. Advani.
2814 N. P. Advani.
2817 J. V. Ajwani.
2818 H. J Akali.
2819 H. G. Alimchandani
2820 H. C. Alwaney.
2821 F. A. Ansari.
2822 G. S. Ansari
2823 A. G. A. Arain.
2824 N. M. M. A. Bablani.
2827 H. M. Bakhru
2829 M. G. Bedi.
2830 R. J. Bhagchandani
2835 J M. Bhatia.
2838 N. M. Bhatti.
2839 H. B. Bhavnani.
2840 N. A. Bhavnani.
2843 K. T. Bhojwani.
2845 J.B Budhani.
2846 I. A. Bukhari.
2854 J. P. Chandnani.
2855 N. P. Chandvani.
2857 J. P. Chawla.
2858 G. C. Chhabria.
2861 K. S. Dulani.
2868 D. B. Goli.
2870 K. B. Gopalani.
2872 K. H. Gurbaxani.
2874 N. F. Halepoto.
2876 G. K. Harjani.
2877 N. S. Harjani.
2878 H. M. Hiranandani.
2881 M. T. Jagtiani.
2882 C. K Jaisinghanee.
2883 L. P. Jashnani.
2886 N. B. Jhangiani.
2887 H. G. Joshi.
2889 Md. I. M. Joyo.
2891 D. S. Kamlani.
2892 D. K. Kanal
2893 S. U. Kanal.
2896 S. G. Karwani.
2898 P. F. Khilnanee
2899 I. Y. Khoja.
2905 M. C. Kirpalani.
2906 S. C. Kirpalani.
2908 T. K Kirpalani.
2912 C. V. Lakhani.
2914 G. N. Lala.
2915 M. G. Lala.
2921 S. J. Lalwani.
2924 T. D. Makhijani.
2925 G. K. Malkani.
2926 M. K. Mansharamani
2927 K. M. Mansukhani.
2928 L. M. Mansukhani.
2929 C. L. Mariwalla.
2933 A. Md. I. Memon.
2934 D. Md. A. Memon.
2936 K. N. Mirchandani
2942 T. J. Motwani.
2946 P. M. Mukhi.
2947 J. A. Mulchandani.
2948 N. S. Munshani.
2950 A. A. Munshey.
2952 B. D. Naryani.
2953 P. C. Nihalani
2956 T. V. Parwani.
2957 N. A. Pathan.
2959 L. T. Pherwani.
2960 R. G. Punjabi.
2962 P. V. Punwani.
2963 L. S. Radhakrishnani.
2964 R. K. Raisinghani.
2970 R. S. Rachandani.
2971 S. W. Ramnaney.
2972 G. L. Ratwaney.
2974 R. C. Samtaney.
2975 G. C. Samtani.
2976 S. V. Samtani.
2977 G. B. Sawhney.
2978 V. H. Sawinani.
2979 C. B. Shahani.
2984 W. A. Shahani.
2986 Z. B. Shahdin.
2987 A. A. Shaikh.
2990 S. Md. B. Shaikh.
2993 R. H. Sidhwaney.
3000 L. A. Sujan.
3003 P. V. Tahiliani.
3007 S. K. Talpur.
3009 G. G. Thadhaney.
3010 B. V. Thadhani.
3012 G. V. Thadhani.
3014 H. G. Thadhani.
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3028 K. G. Vaswani.
3029 R. T. Vaswani.
3030 S. N. Vaswani.
3033 H. J. Vazirani.
3041 H. J. Advani.
3042 G. H. Ahuja.
3045 K. R. Bhatia.
3051 V. V. Hiranandani.
3053 K. H. Makhijani.
3056 P. S. Nihalani.
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Can Keep Terms

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.A. Examination:—

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Prizes And Scholarships

Prizes and scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize: Divided between Nos. 626 and 1046.

The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersath Prize: To No. 1864.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship: To No. 1864.

The Molvill Memorial Scholarship; To. No. 1864.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships: To Nos. 626 and 3054.

The Majmudar Manishanker Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship: To No. 1554.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship: To No. 2044.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarships in Arts: To No. 1218.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize: Divided between Nos. 285 and 470.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship: To No. 87.

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship: To No. 2142.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship: To No. 687.

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Results of candidates Nos. 1331, 2586 and 3017 are reserved.

Inter Science Result

The result of Intermediate Science candidate No. 1754 which was reserved on the 1st May, 1936 is now declared, and he is entitled to keep terms for the B.Sc. Examination.

India's religious beliefs and practices causes her to maintain an army of over six million mendicants, the largest life-service anywhere in the world.—Mr. Sam Higginbottom, in Scribner's

COMING NEXT FRIDAY

A THRILLING and AWE-INSPIRING Episode of Social Brigand, who tyrannized the POOR

NATIONAL THEATRES'
Super-Thriller:

DERBY

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SHIKAR

Starring:

NIMBALKAR (of Prabhat Fame), RADHABAI, VILAYATU & MISS SORAB.

— COMING NEXT FRIDAY —

SUPER

TALKIES:—CHARNI RD.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

SUNDAY 7TH JUNE

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. Festival of Commemoration of the Eight-hundredth Anniversary of the granting of the Charter of Foundation of Melrose Abbey Taking part: The Rev. Archibald Main, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow; the Rev. R. J. Thomson; the Choirs of Melrose (Chorus Master, W. H. Jones); the BBC Scottish Singers; the B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra (leader, J Mouland Beg-bie), conducted by Ian Whyte.
8-30 Troise and his Mandoliers, with Don Carlos (Tenor).
8-45 London Scenes. No. 2. Kew Gardens, by the Lady Rockley.
9-00 The Celebrity Trio.
9-20 Weekly Newslette. Sports Summary, and Announcements.
9-40 A Recital of English Spirituals by Jacques Hopkins.
10-00 "Idle Tears."* An interlude of Victorian sentimental songs, presented by John Pudney and W. L. Hanchant.
11-0 Close down.

Bombay Programmes:

VUB 350.9 metres. 855 kc/s.
31.36 metres 9565 kc/s.

10-30 a.m. A Concert.
SB Rossanalli, in light classical songs.
Mohomhed Khan, Sitar solos.
Rossanalli, in Gazals and Thumris.
Sumatibai Wadkar, Vocal.
12-30 p.m. The Radio Quartet.
Leader, Dominic J. Pereira.
6-30 p.m. Service relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.
8-30 p.m. Talk: "The Development of Roads and Roads Vehicles." By the W. I. A. A.
8-45 p.m. News in English.
9-0 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-10 p.m. Light Classical Music Vastalabai Parwatkar.
10-0 p.m. "Sasooni Mokan."
A Musical Comedy in Gujerati.
Written by Darab Mistry (Goria) and Lowjee Lavangia. Presented by Universal Artistes.

Calcutta Programmes:

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 k/s. 49.10 metres 6,109 kc/s.

8-36 a.m. Time Signal.
A Musical Programme under the direction of Panchanan Mukherjee.
Vocal Music:
Shovarani Bhomic—Bengali.
Surma Bhattacharya—Kheyal.
Gourirani Sen Gupta—Bengali.
Saroj Kumar Ghose—Bengali.
Roma Sircar—Bengali.
Renubala Dey—Thungri Duet.
Purnima Dey—Thungri Duet.
Satyendra Nath Ghosal—Khayal.
Jibar Chandra Upadhyaya—Khayal.
Dhirendra Nath Ghose—Bengali
Instrumental Music:
Panchu Gopal Chatterjee—Esraj
Benoy Madhab Mukherjee—Sarode Solo.
10-31 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen by Chitra Gupta.
10-51 a.m Musical Selections (Recorded) from the Studio.
11-6 a.m. Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra
Morning Musical Concert.
Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant.
(By kind permission of the Management).
Interval Item Artiste: Evelyn Moore—Soprano.
News in English.
6-36 p.m. S.B. Time Signnal.
Church Service relayed from St. Andrew's Church.
7-2(p.m. Palakirtan— Madhur by Sandhya Devi and Others.
Srikhole accompaniment by Miten Roy.
8-51 p.m. S.B. News in Bengali.
9-6 p.m. S.B. News in English.
9-21 p.m. S.B. "Four Ways Spite" by Eric Coates.
Played by the Regal Cinema Orchestra (Recorded).

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kcs

8-0 a.m. Time Signal.
"Bhajan," By B. S. Rawat.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Gun Kali.
8-20 a.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Khayal Bhabas.
8-35 a.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Thumri Bhairvin.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani); "Women's Influence on Society." By Shakuntala Rekhi.
9-0 a.m. Haider Husain Chughtai. Sitar—Allayya Bilawal.
9-10 a.m. B. S. Rawat.
"Na kar behosh wan tak to mujhe bahosh jane de, Tajalligah tak shaoq-Jamal-i-yar jane de." (Rind).
9-20 a.m. Du ga Bai of Jaipur. Thayal Sudh Bilawal.
9-35 a.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Desi Todi.
9-40 a.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore.
"Ya rab mujhe bulae woh ya a mile,
Matlab har aen dil ke mira mudaa mile." (Rind.)
"Kidhar hai tera khayal ai dil yeh wahm kia kia samarahe hain,
Nazar utha kar to dekh zalim khare woh kia muskara rajehain." (Jigar.)
10-0 a.m. Musical Selection from the studio (Records).
Instrumental Trio—
O Saneissima," Arr, Kreisler.
Beatrice and Margaret Harrison.
"My heart ever Faithful."
Sung by Master Raymond Kinsey.
Violin Solo. "La Capricciosa" (Ries).
Master Yehudi Menuhin.
Piano Solo. "Libestraume" No. 3 (Liszt).
Wilhelm Backhaus.
"Abide with me."
Sung by Amelita Galli-Curci.
Cello Solo. "Evening Song" (Schumann).
Pablo Casals.
"Egmont Overture." Beethoven.
B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra.
1-0 p.m. Time Signal.
6-0 p.m.
I. B. S. Orchestra. Dhanasri.
6-10 p.m. B. S. Rawat. Bhajans.
6-30 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Bichhora of Rajputana.
6-40 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore.
"Janun karfarma hua chahata hai,
Qadam dasht paima hua chahata hai." (Hali.)
"Mujhe halak-i-fareb-i-majaz raihne de,
Na chher o nigah-i-imitiaz raihne de." (Jigar).
7-0 p.m. B. S. Rawat. Bhajan.
7-10 p.m. Malang Khan of Hoshiarpur. Veena—Tilak Kamod.
7-20 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Rasia
7-30 p.m. A Sketch. (Hindustani): "A Marriage Party."
By S. A. Hashmi.
7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. "Nagma-i-Koh."
7-45 p.m. Barkat Al. of Lahore Punjabi Dehati Songs.
8-0 p.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarode—Kedara.
8-5 p.m. B. S. Rawat. Bhajan.
8-10 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore.
"Lai hayat ae qaza le chali chale,
Apni khushi na ae na apni khushi chale." (Zauq.)
"Mae pila aisi keh saqi na rahe hosh mujhe,
Ek saghar men do alam hon farmosh mujhe." (Rind.)
8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "Aids to Feminine Beauty"
By Mohammad Ahmad.
8-45 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Khayal Desh.
8-55 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Thumri.
9-5 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. (In an Egyptian Cafe.)
"Misri Qaihvakhane men ek shab."
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal.
News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: (English); "Flowers and Civilization."
By M Asaf Ali, M.L.A.
Here is a new interpretation of that popular message
"Say it with flowers."
10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert.

POLICE WAR ON SUTTA KHELI

Two Sensational Raids In Sheikh Memon Street And Pydhownie

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Two sensational Satta raids were carried out in Sheikh Memon St. and Pydhownie by the Princess St. Police and the C.I.D. respectively last night.

A little after mid-night, the Princess Street Police carried out a raid on an alleged gambling house on the second floor of a building in Sheikh Memon Street.

There was a smart downpour of rain when the police party led by Deputy Inspector Hewson entered the building and made their way upstairs.

The door of the room was padlocked on the outside and was latched from within. The men inside were apparently busy making up their accounts and they did not expect any unwelcome visitors at that part of the night. When the police party forced open the door and entered the room, the men stood up petrified. In front of them, it is alleged, there lay several account books, chits on which alleged satta bets were recorded, and cash.

The telephone was also busy communicating satta bets which the police allege, they received when they were in the room.

FOUR ARRETED

Mulji Panachand Shah the owner of the shop, Mohanlal Askand Jani, Purshottam P. Shah and Maganlal M. Mehta were taken into custody and all the articles that were found in the room were seized.

At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, granted an extension of their bail period.

Sub-Inspectors Samant and Pathan carried out three simultaneous raids on three rooms in Kharak Bazar, Pydhonie last night. The police had information that bets were being received in a room but it was being recorded in another room. The cash was being accepted in a third room.

The services of a bogus punter was requisitioned and the police officers who were in disguises followed with interest the various stages through which their marked coins and the bets passed at the hands of the receivers.

When everything was safely negotiated the officers swooped down on the three rooms and roped in the alleged bookies and the punters.

Govindji Shivji, the alleged keeper of the Gaming house and six others were arrested. Cash and several alleged sutta slips and books were seized in the presence of a panch.

At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day the Chief Presidency Magistrate, granted an extension of their bail period.

"BE GHADI MOUJ"

"Be Ghadi Mouj," a popular Gujarati weekly edited by Mr. Shayda is to be congratulated on its new adventure in two-colour printing in its ordinary issues. This marks an interesting and praiseworthy development in Gujarati Journalism.

Worst Collapse Of Tour

INDIANS SKITTLED OUT FOR 86

Plucky Stand By Nayudu (41) And Mushtaq Ali (13)

HOME TEAM MAKE 182 FOR 7

Indians	*(1st Innings)*	*86*
Yorkshire	*(1st Innings*	*182 (for 7)*

Indians commenced the three-day match at Yorkshire. Batting first they suffered the worst collapse of the tour, being all out for a paltry total of 86. The only pair that stood up pluckily was that of Nayudu and Mushtaq Ali who made 41 and 13 respectively. Smailes captured four for 26, and Verity three for 21.

The home team in reply put up 74 for three wickets before the tea interval. After resumption, four wickets were down for 43. At close the score was 182 for 7 wickets.

BRADFORD, June 6.

The match between the Indian tourists and Yorkshire commenced to-day, at Bradford in dull weather. The wicket was good.

Vizianagaram winning the toss decided to take the first knock, and selected Palia and Hindlekar for the opening pair, reserving Wazir Ali and Mashtaq Ali for stability, but the Indians suffered the worst collapse of the tour, half side being out with barely 20 on the board. Until Naidu and Mushtaq Ali came together not a single batsman had exceeded the individual score of four runs. Thereafter the Indore pair stood up pluckily, and sent up half a century without further disaster.

HAVOC IN POOR LIGHT.

Later the light became poor. The batsmen appeared to find difficulty in timing the fast bowling of Smailes and Bowes. Indians lost the six wickets for 22 in an hour. The wicket was soft and did not appear to be too difficult. Naidu defended grimly and made no attempt to score. Naidu and Mushtaq Ali batted for an hour and added 30 runs by means of sound cricket.

At lunch they had lost six wickets for 52 runs. Naidu and Mushtaq Ali being not out.

NAIDU OUT L.B.W.

Mushtaq Ali was stumped in the second over after lunch, and then the eigth wicket stand lasted 50 minutes before Naidu was out l.b.w. (new rule) at 76.

Naidu played polished and resourceful cricket and at one stage pulled Verity for six. He batted altogether for 140 minutes. Bannerjee was exceedingly steady, and took 45 minutes to score his first two runs.

Yorkshire's First Knock

Yorkshire then went in, and made 34 for three before the tea interval was taken.

The fourth wicket fell at 43.

182 FOR 7 AT CLOSE

(LATER)—Yorkshire at the close of play made 182 for 7 wickets.—Reuter.

SCORES:

INDIANS (1st Innings)

Palia, c Wood, b Bowes ..	4
Hindlekar, c Sellers, b Smailes	2
Amarnath, b Smailes ..	4
Wazir Ali, b Bowes	3
Naidu, l.b.w. (N.) Smailes..	41
Vizianagaram, c Mitchell, b Verity ..	1
Baqa Jilani, b Bowes ..	2
Mushtaq Ali st. Wood, b Verity ..	13
Bannerjee (not out) ..	9
Amir Elahi, c Mitchell, b Smailes ..	5
Nissar, b Verity ..	0
Extras ..	2
Total ..	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bowes 3-18, Smailes 4-26, Verity 3-21, Fisher 0-14, Leyland 0-5.

WICKET FALLS

1-7 Palia, 2-11 Hindlekar, 3-11 Amarnath, 4-14 Wazir Ali, 5-20 Baqa Jilani, 6-22 Vizianagaram, 7-52 Mushtaq Ali, 8-76 Naidu.

YORKSHIRE (1st Innings)

Mitchell, l.b.w. (N.), b Nissar	0
Hutton, b Nissar ..	6
Sellars, c Hindlekar, b Nissar	2
Leyland, c Hindlekar, b Nissar ..	17
Sutcliffe, l.b.w. (N.), b Nissar	31
Turner, c. Mushtaq Ali, b Palia ..	41
Wood, st. Hindlekar, b Palia	11
Verity (not out)	15
Smailes (not out) ..	40
Extras ..	15
Total (for 7 wickets) ..	182

HIGH SPEED REPORTING

Calcutta Stenographer's 240 Words A Minute Performance

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, celebrated its third anniversary on Sunday at the Indian Association Hall, Mr. Justice Dwaraknath Mitter presiding.

The programme included a performance of high speed reporting by Mr. M. P. Manalar, who took notes of a passage from the House of Commons Debate on the Government of India Bill, at 240 words per minute, for two minutes. Mr. Manalar read the notes with ease. Babu Satish Chandra Kar gave a demonstration of typewriting at 73 words per minute, and Babu Rohini Kumar Goswami and Babu Asoke Gosh took notes in Bengali shorthand at speeds of 200 words and 150 words per minute respectively.

DRAIN OF FRENCH GOLD

PARIS, June 5.

Despite the wave of optimism on the Paris Bourse the drain of gold from Bank of France continues. It is generally estimated that £7,020,600 worth of gold left the Bank to-day, making nearly £20,000,000 in three days.—Reuter.

July 13 has been fixed by Mr. Sukumar Sen, I.C.S., District Judge, Hooghly, for the commencement of the hearing of the suit at Chinsurah for the appointment of a new Mahant.—United Press.

Canton Govt. Mobilises Against Japan

Bid To Enlist Support Of Patriotic Youth Movement

HONGKONG: June 5.

The Canton Government has issued a mandate ordering mobilisation for an expedition against the Japanese in North China. This does not constitute a declaration of war, which would prove disastrous for Canton, but means that, by proclaiming themselves as anti-Japanese Salvation Forces, they have gained the support of the Patriotic Youth Movement throughout the country and placed the Central Government on the horns of a dilemma. Both the alternatives before the latter spell disaster.

If they declare against Canton, they lose a large amount of the country's support, while a declaration in favour of Canton will mean a ruinous war with Japan.

They must decide within a few days as the Cantonese are apparently driving northward with Hankow as their objective.

Not Likely To Influence Nanking's Policy Towards Japan

WAR SCARE SUBSIDES.

SHANGHAI: June 6.

The war scare has subsided. It is now officially declared in Canton that yesterday's dramatic "mobilisation order" by the Canton Government was merely a warning to official commanders to prepare for mobilisation, and that any order for actually launching an attack on the Japanese would have to emanate from the Central Nanking Government.

The manifesto should, therefore, be considered as in the nature of a request to Nanking to lead the nation's resistance against the invader

Doctor Lowenkan, ex-Foreign Minister at Nanking now virtual director of Canton's Foreign Policy told Reuter, that the Canton Government's aim was to resist Japanese aggression, but not to make war against Japan.

Despite the pressure from Canton it is improbable that Nanking will change its present policy of moderation toward Japan.—Reuter.

MAXIM GORKY SERIOUSLY ILL

MOSCOW, June 5.

Maxim Forky, the famous author is seriously ill with influenza and pulmonary catarrh, and weakening of cardiac activity. He is aged 74—Reuter.

27 Millions More Revenue For U. S.?

SENATE PASSES NEW TAXATION BILL

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The Senate by 37 votes to 24 votes passed the new Tax Bill which is expected to yield 27 million dollars additional revenue annually by revising the system of taxing business corporations. The Bill also provides an additional 82 million dollars for one year by the imposition of a tax designed to recover part of the agricultural processing taxes returned to manufactures at the orders of the Supreme Court after the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was ruled unconstitutional.

Differences between the tax bills as passed by the House and the Senate will be adjusted at a conference of both houses during the recess.

KISANS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

Ignore Arrests And Plough Their Lands

PATNA, June 6.

As a sequel to the conversion of their lands into "bakasta" by the Muksudpur Raj Estate, Gaya District, the Kisans of village Vindaspur offered Satyagraha and began cultivating these lands.

This led to the arrest of 20 men and women with their little children. The Raj Amlas, who had assembled with arms to resist were also put under arrest.

It is understood that the Kisans of Kalpamahal of the Tikari Raj have also offered Satyagraha and been ploughing their lands, turned into "bakasta". Great sensation prevails.—United Press.

DEMONSTRATOR SHOT DEAD

HAIFA, June 6.

One demonstrator has been shot dead and another wounded and several arrests have been made in disturbances this morning.

No casualties are reported among the police or military. Order has been restored.

Moslem women attempted to form a procession in Acre but they were dispersed without any incident.—Reuter's Special.

HAILE SELASSIE IN LONDON

LONDON, June 5.

The Emperor of Ethiopia who is in London incognito, drove this morning to the Cenotaph where he placed a wreath. He was accompanied by the Crown Prince Ras Kassa and the Abyssinian Minister. A large crowd in Whitehall watched the ceremony.

During the afternoon the Foreign Secretary paid a courtesy call on the Emperor at the House in Kensington where the latter is staying.

Mr. Eden remained for about half an hour.

Newspapers suggest that the Emperor may shortly proceed to Switzerland where he owns a residence at Laussane.

The Foreign Secretary has an engagement in his constituency to-morrow which will prevent his attending the Reception that is being given by the Abyssinian Minister Doctor Martin, to meet Emperor Haile Selassie.

Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs will attend.

Among those who have accepted invitations other than members of the diplomatic corps is Mr. Lloyd George.—B. O W.

LUCKNOW ROAD REPAIRS.

The Lucknow Municipal Board, at its meeting held on Saturday evening sanctioned Rs. 284,000 for a two-year programme for complete repairs to roads.—A. P.

OUR SHORT STORY

"ON THE CLUE"

By "MASI"

It was ten o'clock in the night, when a luxurious limousine pulled up at a big, gaunt house in a street, which had once been fashionable, but which now hovered indescribably between slums and shabby gentility. A tall man, in evening dress, stepped out of the car. The night was wild and boisterous and very dark, and he carried an electric torch, and presently came to a weather-stained gate bearing in letters which had half-faded the name he sought. He pushed open the gate with some trouble and walked in. He looked up at the building, but it was in darkness. Apparently it was empty. There was no sign of life. The rustling of shrubs and trees was the only mournful sound which varied the roar of the storm. He hesitated at the foot of the steps, which led to the door, and ascended slowly and fumbled for a moment at the bell. At that moment two shots were fired at him and the tall man stood for fully a second before he crumbled and fell and he was dead before he reached the ground. A figure came out stealthily through the bushes and only the keenest eyesight could have detected it. The figure bent over the dead man, picked up the fallen torch and flashed the light on the dead man's face, then, with a grunt of satisfaction, made his way softly and noiselessly to the gate, but before he had gone a dozen paces, a firm hand dropped on his shoulder. He looked round quickly. A tall young man in civilian dress stood behind him. "I arrest you on a charge of wilful murder," he said and something cold and hard snapped on his wrists. A police whistle shrilled through the empty streets and a few minutes later, the man who fired the shots, white and shaken, was handed over to two Police constables, and was quickly driven in a taxi-cab to the Police Station.

* * * *

The morning papers were full of news about the murder. The Daily Siren, the widely circulated daily, in which the record of crimes were usually relegated to interior pages, for once had splashed the crime story on its principal page. The brief report ran:—

"THE MIDNIGHT MURDER."

"BANKER SHOT DEAD."

"Prompt Arrest of the Murderer."

"The body of the man, who was found murdered under mysterious circumstances, at the "Dawn Mansions," has been identified by the Manager of the Maharajah Hotel, as Virudhumal Lal Shanker, a leading Banker of the Federated Malay States. Mr. Shanker arrived in India only few months back, with a view to settle down. However, why he came to this City and why he was shot by an unknown person still remains a mystery. The most remarkable feature of the murder is that the Banker had been shot twice in the face, presumably with a view to remove his identity, and had it not been for the valuable assistance of the Manager of the Maharajah Hotel, in promptly identifying him, the police would have been after the 'hare.' The prompt arrest of the murderer by the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Gopal is highly praiseworthy. Further developments are anxiously awaited."

* * * *

At two o'clock in the afternoon Gopal reported to his Chief, giving the details of the overnight tragedy.

"How is your prisoner," began the Chief.

"He is alright. He is a regular scamp. He has had three convictions already."

"Could you get anything out of him?"

"He was brought to this town, paid a large sum, with a generous weekly wage, which came to him by post, and he knew nothing more than that on a certain date he would receive instructions, giving him a rendezvous and a time when he was to come armed. The only useful thing I could get out of him was that his employer was an one-eyed man."

"Then, what is your next move. We are placing you on special duty on this case. We would like you to follow any line of enquiry you think may be profitable."

"Thank you, sir. I intend taking the prisoner by river to Calcutta in the early hours to-morrow. Perhaps he may lead me to the place where he met his employer first."

* * * *

Gopal left the headquarters at seven in the evening after making all the necessary arrangements for the next morning trip.

Gopal was a bachelor and he lived alone with his old mother. When he returned home it was eight. He made a good supper and eventually sought his bed. Although he told himself he was going to have a restless night, he was asleep the moment his head touched the pillow. However, he was not destined to sleep that night. It was past 12 when a rattling at the bedroom door awoke him.

"Who is that?" demanded Gopal furiously.

"Sergeant Cock, sir. Can I speak to you for a minute, sir. It is very urgent."

Gopal put on the light. The watch at his bedside marked the hour of a quarter past twelve. His first glance at the sergeant told him that there was something very wrong.

"Sir, the man whom you arrested the night before is dead."

"Dead," gasped Gopal. "You don't mean that."

"I mean every word of it, sir."

Gopal jumped out of his bed and dressed with amazing quickness and drove immediately to the headquarters. When he reached the office everything was upside down. He ran down to the cell, where he lodged his new prisoner, but it was open and the jailor was standing outside. The prisoner was laid on the ground and a doctor was examining the body closely.

"Doctor, is he dead?" asked Gopal excitedly.

"Oh yes, he's quite dead. He must have been dead an hour. He has been poisoned."

"Poisoned," repeated Gopal in blank amazement.

"Yes, he has been poisoned. See the food by his side."

"Who served this last night," Gopal quickly addressed the jailor.

"This food was brought last night by his wife sir."

"Wife!" repeated Gopal. He was facing another surprise now. "He said he had nobody in the world."

Gopal was shocked, could hardly believe the evidence of his eyes. It was obvious that the alleged wife must have poisoned him. But what was the motive?

* * * *

It was six o'clock the next morning when Gopal was ushered into the private room of the Manager of "Maharajah" Hotel, a high class establishment, much patronised by the nobility. The detective officer explained to the Manager the object of his visit.

"There was something queer and reserved about him," he said. "He spent a restless week in this Hotel."

"Do you know the reason?"

The Manager thought for a moment.

"No."

"Had he any friends?"

"Never saw him speak to a soul."

"Did any letter come for him?"

"Not a card."

"How would you say that, generally speaking, he spent his time in the hotel?"

"He always liked to be alone, and I don't think he was out of the room for more than ten minutes at a stretch."

Questioned as to the exact hour when he had last seen the dead Banker, he put it down at about five o'clock in the evening.

"And now you, sir, where were you in the evening that day?"

The Manager sat up.

"But look here, Officer,—Why, good God,—you don't suspect me of....." The Manager's eyes were almost out of his head.

"Bless you, sir, ten to one this is all only a matter of form. We always do it. Police routine, you know."

"I see. Yes, I see." But obviously it took the Manager some effort to focus his mental gaze. The Manager, who was very white, led Gopal to the dead Banker's room. On going through the various things in that room, Gopal, to his surprise found a bunch of Insurance receipts and a small photograph of a girl. The girl was slim of figure and extremely pretty. Gopal thought he had hardly ever seen so gracious and pleasant a lady.

* * * *

At 10 o'clock that night Gopal left for Calcutta, in the Police steam launch, in a very puzzled state of mind. The river Hooghly wound in and out in its pretty delicate curves, looking like a silver serpent beneath the glittering rays of the moon. Long shadows from overhanging trees spread occasional deep palls right across the river. The night was unusually fine, and the Police launch, with a powerful electric torch, was seen moving at an extraordinary speed along the embankment of the river. It was now eleven o'clock. As the launch neared the bridge, it slackened its speed. The steersman had an extraordinary sight. He could see in the dark what was invisible to most men, and for a few seconds he did nothing but watch a car suddenly stop on the bridge.

Two men slipped out of it. They had a big bundle removed out of the car and this they dropped into the river. The next moment the car disappeared as quickly as it appeared with the two mysterious occupants. The moment the bundle was dropped down into the river, there was a splash of white where it had fallen into the water. The steersman turned the launch immediately to the place, where he saw the splash, and the next moment Gopal gripped an upflung arm and dragged the whimpering thing into the boat. It was a girl. The girl was put into a blanket and given first aid. For a moment Gopal did not see her face, and then, as he turned his torch on her face, she turned her head. Her eyes were closed, but Gopal saw her and his jaw dropped. It was the girl of the photograph, which he picked up from the dead man's hand-bag!!

* * * *

The next day Gopal found himself listening with intense excitement to the story, which the Manager of the Daylight Insurance Co. had to relate.

"Here is the Policy," he said. "You will notice that it is made payable to his daughter. His daughter accompanied by his brother came here yesterday. The death certificate issued by the Coroner was produced. The money was demanded and the payment was made."

"How much was the amount?"

"Sixty thousand!"

"How was it paid?-By cash or cheque?"

"By open cheque at the lady's request."

"At the lady's?" repeated Gopal.

"Here is the receipt," he said.

Gopal took the receipt and examined it. It was signed "Sakuntala Lal Shanker."

"Have you ever seen this girl before?"

"No, but that doesn't matter. The signature of her guardian—I mean her uncle—and the death certificate were sufficient for us. When the legatees called, there was no reason why I should not pay the money."

Gopal placing his hand in his inside coat pocket produced a small photograph.

"Have you ever seen this girl by any chance."

"Seen her!" exclaimed the Insurance Manager, staring at the picture in blank amazement. "Yes I have. She is the daughter of the dead Banker. She called at this office for the Insurance money only yesterday. Poor girl—she cannot speak—she is dumb."

"What do you mean," interupted Gopal

"Don't you know that she is dumb. Her uncle had to do everything on her behalf and she simply put in her signature only"

Gopal was bewildered.

"Can you tell me anything about her uncle. What was he like? what is his business? Where can I see him?"

"He lives in Bombay, but at the moment he is in Calcutta. I do not know his address but I know he is here. I saw him only this morning. He is a businessman. He is rather tall but dark. It

(Continued on page 43)

BENGAL CHEMICAL
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Ideal drink in Summer

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

June subject to the following rules:—

Here is an opportunity for you to secure one of the prizes in the Rs. 3,000/- competition scheme by exercising your power of observation intelligently.

This is a competition which can be tried by any one as it is very simple but at the same time interesting. The pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . are parts cut away from the silhouettes shown in the series on the left marked A, B, C. The parts are not necessarily shown in the same position as they appear in the silhouettes.

You have to pick out the parts and enter them in the coupon against the corresponding silhouettes. For instance No. 8 shows a part cut away from silhouette "K". You have, therefore, to insert No. 8 against "K" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon in respect of the other silhouettes and submit the same before 10th

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

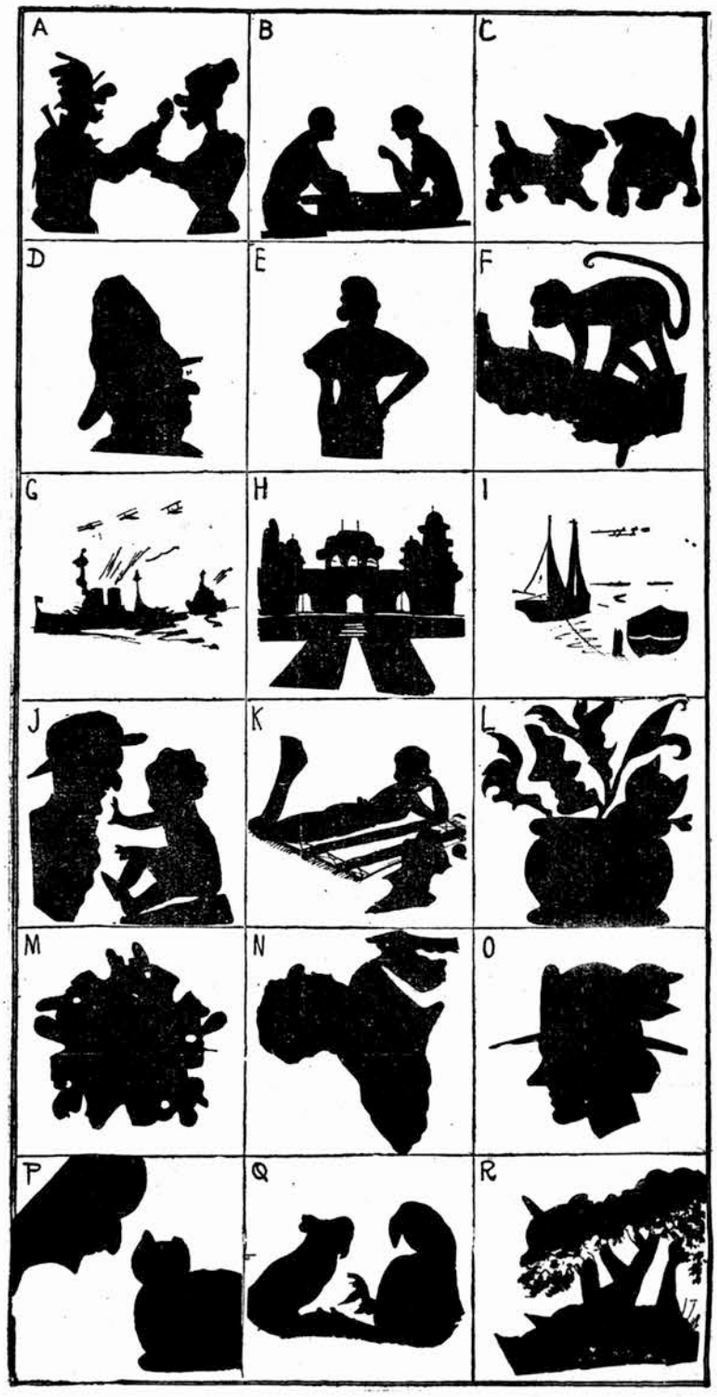
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 10th June, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

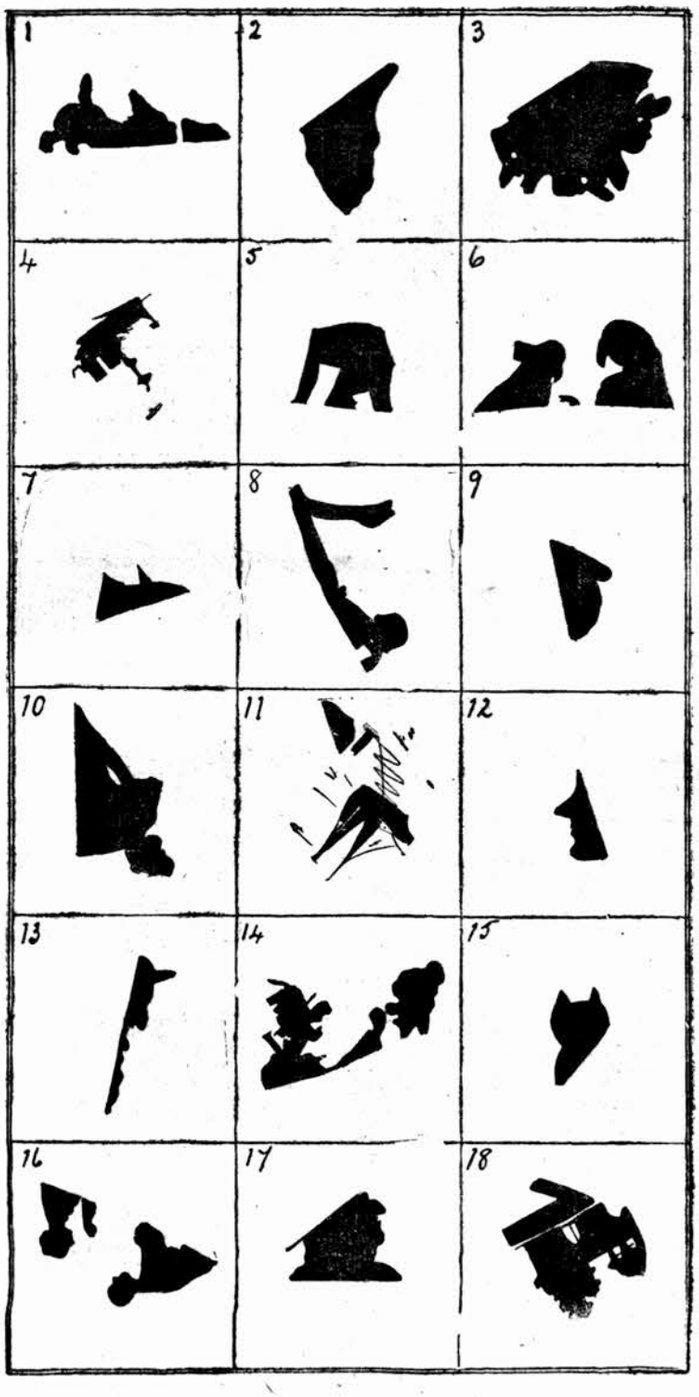


CLOSING DATE

10th June, 1936

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

Total Rs. 3,000



7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 21st June 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
C	
D	
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F	
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K	8
L	
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O	
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Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE

10th June, 1936

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

"Was your dress very dear?"
"No, during the fitting I held my breath and saved material."

BOTTLE-FED TREES

Scientists are continually discovering new ways of quickening up the growth of trees. At East Malling research station a number of apple trees are being fed by fertilizer injected into their stems. The usual method of manuring takes time, so that if a diffciency in a certain chemical is suspected, a hole of about a quarter of an inch in diameter is bored in the trunk and a glass tube inserted. The join at the bark is made airtight by means of a close-fitting rubber collar. Then the requisite chemical is pumped in and the aperture sealed.

Such treatment can be made only by experts, for the annual supply of chemicals can be given in three days, and an excess is liable to produce leaf scorch. Through scientific feeding fruit becomes bigger and of finer quality and the foliage healthier and more luxuriant.

Mystery Of Pineal Body

Scientists Yet Unable To Specify Its Functions In The Human Economy

Resting on the midbrain is the dark-red, cone-shaped pineal body, about a quarter of an inch long and a sixth of an inch broad. Descartes regarded it as the seat of the soul. Physicians strongly suspect that he must have been wrong. The pineal body has been cut out of animals, but they didn't die and their "souls" went marching on in their living bodies.

Just what the pineal body is no one seems to know. In some frogs and lizards it may once have been an extra eye. Latterly physicians have been talking of a pineal "gland," implying that a hormone is secreted which has definite functions in the human economy. Because of this mystery, Drs. L. G. Rowntrees, J. H. Clark, Arthur Steinbeg and A. M. Hanson made some searching experiments. The gland hypothesis seems to be right.

Five generations of rats were tested with pineal extract. Early sexual maturity and dwarfism were the outstanding effects. "Dwarfism" is perhaps a misleading term. The investigators noted departures from the normal in the shape of the head and face, a shortness of snout, a roundness of head, a bull-dog-like heaviness of jowl and a squatness of figure. Blindness was frequent. The cause is unknown.

Mr. Gradgrind will ask: What is the use of all this? In the discussion that followed the reading of the Rowntree-Clark-Steinberg-Hanson paper before the last meeting of the American Medical Association, it was evident that a few of the more imaginative physicians saw possibilities in what has been accomplished.

"Every once in a while I am consulted by an anxious mother who tells me that her daughter, at 16 or 17, has achieved a height of about six feet and is still growing," said Dr. R. G. Hoskins of Boston. He wondered their the pineal extract might not arrest gowth. Alas, there is no answer as yet.—"New York Times."

MR. SIKANDER KHAN

Mr. Sikander Khan, a graduate of the Punjab University from Dehra Ismail Khan, who had proceeded to England to study sugar technology obtained Government Diploma of the Royal Technical College of Glasgow Sugar Technical Chemistry last year. He has now left London for Trinidad, where he will join the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

"Where shall I drop 'em, Missus?"

PORTABLE WIRELESS TELEPHONES

Pass Field Tests In Spokane

Portable wireless telephone sets, equipped with dials and weighing only 35 pounds have successfully passed field tests here.

They are tested by forest rangers, who hope to make use of them in fighting forest fires, but their principal use is likely to be in the army.

A turn of the dial rings a bell in headquarters, and conversation can then be carried on with no more difficulty than a telephone conversation. Headquarters can similarly ring up the man carrying the portable set whenever it is desired to talk to him.

The range of the sets is limited at present to a few miles, but the inventors, Mr. H. D. Iawson and Mr., A. G. Simpson, both employed the forestry service, hope that future improvement will extend it.

In tests it was found possible for a man on the ground to communicate instantly with the pilot of an aeroplane flying 4,000 feet above him.

The set is made in sections which are quickly replaceable. If a part should fail it is only a matter of seconds to insert a new one.

Military experts are already examining the possibilities of this invention. They foresee the time when every infantryman will be wireless-equipped, and able to communicate instantly with signal headquarters to report observations or ask new orders.

FOR MILITARY USE.

Even before that time the set should prove useful for advanced observers or "spotters" to report back to the artillery the accuracy of their fire.

Recent testimony in the House Military Affairs Committee brought out the fact that the U. S. Army Signal Corps has already developed a portable wireless set to be carried by infantrymen. The set was stated to have a range of one mile.

Details were not made public, so it is not known whether it incorporates the dial system of the sets tested here. The advantage of the dial is that it is possible to "ring up" the person with whom it is desired to communicate, who does not have to be listening in continuously.

NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE!
Do you know the secret of success
This dismal question-mark must go out of your way beforet you can fulfil your fondest ambitions ..before you can reap success commensurate with your powers. The seeds of success are within you, but they need to be nourished. Write today for my free booklet of inspiration, "MASTER POWER"
Habibullah Saheb
PALLI HILL, BANDRA, BOMBAY.

GUN TO BLAST ATOMS

Scientists At Work On "Smasher" Of 15 Million Volt Power

While the world cringes before specter of a war in which cities may be blasted to atoms, three peaceful American scientists are perfecting a "gun" to blast the atoms.

Their "smasher" will be powered with the force of 15,000,000 volts of electricity, more potent than many a tree-shivering lightning stroke.

To protect themselves from flesh-piercing fragments and from X-rays strong enough to kill the scientists will bury themselves and their machine in twin underground chambers.

There they hope, by shooting particles smaller than one-millionth of an inch in diameter, to transform one substance into another.

These modern alchemists are Dr. Merle Antony Tuve, Dr. Lawrence Randolph Hafstad, and Dr. Odd Dahl, of the Carnegie Institution in Washington. This week, before the American Physical Society in Washington, they modestly explained their plan, more daring than anything conceived by H. G. Wells in his scientific romances of other worlds, and "The Shape of Things to Come."

For five years they have worked with a miniature copy of their proposed "nut-cracker"—a trifling pigmy capable of developing 1,200,000 volts.

Other similar devices now in use harness power up to 6,000,000 volts, and a huge machine is being constructed by Dr. Robert J. Van de Graaff at Round Hill, Massachusetts, designed to generate up to 10,000,000 volts.

What new discoveries will come from these studies of atoms can not be predicted; the students themselves do not know. But they are of enormous potentiality.

Eighty years ago Michael Faraday, an English chemist, was making experiments with a mysterious force called "electricity." His work seemed as impractical and visionary then as the atom-smashing experiments to-day.

Yet Thomas A. Edison, forty years later, recognized the economic meaning of Faraday's work.

To-day electricity lights the world and does its daily chores.

Mrs. Widgers's only lodger was an actor, and one night he gave her two tickets to see him play the villain in the great drama, "The House of Doom."

Spellbound, Mrs. Widgers and her daughter watched the villain pursue his wicked way through three acts.

It was a great shock to her to find that she had harboured such a scoundrel. But worse was to follow. In the last act the triumphant hero shot the villain through the heart.

"Oh, mother!" cried Miss Widgers, in a voice that was heard above the loud applause; "they've killed our lodger, and he owes us two weeks' rent!"

Sunday Chronicle

•

Lucky Number Scheme

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to get
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LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of June will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	,	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
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Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

EAT MORE FRUIT

An Essential Article Of Diet

No doubt many think the talk about the necessity of adding fruit to the daily diet is just a 'line" with the profession. That is mistake. Even the old adage "An apple a day keep the doctor away" doesn't scare us. We keep on advocating the use of fruit as essential to an adequate diet, even if in time we may lose some business by it, writes C. N. Chrisman, M. D. in the "Montreal Gazette."

We use fruits primarily for their delightful flavour and odor. Formerly that was the only reason. We merely ate fruit because we liked it, but we had a notion it was expensive in the city and rather common in the country, so we didn't eat enough to get the best results.

This original reason may still be a basic one, for we have learned we can add flavour and attractiveness to our dietary without too great addition to either cost or calories. Fruits, pratically raw fruits, help to prevent the destructive dental caries which are such serious enemies to good teeth.

The fruit acids have the property of dissolving much of the food deposits which have a way of clinging about the teeth and making beds of bacterial infection.

Many forms of fruit contain valuable mineral elements such as calcium, magnesium and phosphorus, as well as small amounts of copper. Extensive laboratory experiments have proven that not only do fruits contain these elements, but fruit elements have a chemical property that promotes the absorption of these same necessary elements from other forms of food, thus increasing the total contribution of the food intake to the general upbuilding of the tissues.

We like to think of it now being common knowledge that young infants thrive better if fed prescribed quantities of orange juice or tomato juice along with their milk. We even believe we are helping them along if we give the prospective mother these same catalytic agents before the baby is born.

Some special experiments have been carried out in the last ten years with young girls in their 'teens when they are inclined to grow round shouldered and spindling.

The regular addition of orange juice to the daily menu brought about a calcium retention quite beyond that contained in the fruit itself. When you remember that we must have calcium, phosphorus and magnisium to make the bony structure of the body strong and symmetrical you will see how important this fact is.

The same statement makes clear our belief that fruits are an antidote for any tendency to scurvy, a disease which demonstrates its ravages by breaking down the mucous membranes.

Much of our health depends upon regular habits and fruit eating tends to regulate the intestinal tract.

The regulation of acidity or the building up of an alkali reserve are both aided by the fruit factor in the daily menu. The vitamins A. B. C and G are noticeably valuable in fruits, and the particular content of any variety may be found in any good food manual.

Perhaps one of the best reasons why eating fruit is good for us is because it satisfies our natural craving for sweet and may be indulged in without the danger of eating too much sugar (unless you pile it on the fruit) or of consuming too many calories.

It is a matter of strategy in keeping children satisfied and well fed. Fruit is also the life-saver in many reducing diet and a decided boon in cases or obesity.

EX-HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF NEW YORK CITY SEES PERIL IN BIRTH CONTROL

Fears Lowered Intelligence Because The 'Wrong People Have Large Families'

Continuance of birth control by the healthy and intelligent, and with population increases coming from the mentally and physically unfit will soon lower the average intelligence of the United States to less than 10 years of age, Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, former Commissioner of Health of New York City, warned last month.

Speaking at the April health luncheon of the New York League of Business and Professional Women, Dr. Wynne pointed out that "the wrong people keep having families and the right people cut their families through birth control."

Dr. Wynne emphasized that the prevention and cure of social diseases would go far to offset the tendency toward a lowered standard of intelligence. He said in addition to the direct cure of diseases the most outstanding strides in the last fifty years had been made in the study of genetics and eugenics because of the principle of evolution..

"One of the greatest strides," he said, "has been to bring social diseases out into the open and discuss them as infectious diseases, not as moral issues.

"Preventive medicine has not been sufficiently developed, however. The Department of Health spends 50 cents a person a year, while we spend dol 8.50 a person for police protection and dol 3.50 a person for fire protection.

"Syphillis, tuberculosis, disabetes and the chronic diseases of later life could be eliminated if the proper public discussion and cooperation were given."

Dr. Valeria H. Parker, consultant of the American Social Hygiene Association and social hygiene chairman of the league, declared that the inherited form of syphillis could be cured in one generation if expectant mothers were treated for six months before childbirth. With complete and proper examination and treatment, she asserted, the prevention of inherited syphillis was an established reality.

"Two per cent of all children in the United States inherit syphilis," she said. "That could be cured in one generation with the proper treatment. Syphillis is today the third cause of death in New York City."

Dr. Madge C. L. McGuinness, chief of the Vanderbilt Clinic and director of physical therapy in the Lenox Hill Hospital, declared that excess acidity could be largely corrected by erect posture and deep breathing. She said that 35 per cent of the body's acidity came out through the lungs.

Dr. McGuinness, who listed the three R's of health as rest, relaxation and recreation asserted that New Yorkers did not know how to rest and should learn to relax without having "an elaborate system."

PERILS AND MERITS OF ALCOHOL

LONDON.

Advice on when it was dangerous, and when desirable, to give alcohol to a person in distress was given by Professor Edward Mellanby, secretary of the Medical Research Council, when he lectured before the Royal Institution recently.

Professor Mellanby described the ways in which alcohol differed from other foods, apart from its drug action.

The danger of alcohol, from the point of view of rescue parties, he stated, lay in the fact that while it brought warmth to the person rescued, it did nothing to stimulate the working of his body.

The result was that the body's "heat loss" was increased, but there was no corresponding increase in the production of heat, such as would result from a beef steak or any other form of food. Therefore, if alcohol was given when a rescue party was a long way from any place of refuge, death from exposure might be accelerated, although, for the time being, the man might be made more comfortable.

"Similarly," Professor Mellanby stated, "it is bad to take alcohol during hardship where there is no prospect of immediate rescue." If on the other hand, the time of hardship was nearly over, or the rescue party nearly home, then alcohol might be valuable.

Other points which he made were that the rate at which the body can use alcohol is dependent on the amount of alcohol in the blood; that there is more energy in alcohol, weight for weight than in any form of food except fat; but that it does not provide energy for muscular contraction.

The rate at which a big man could absorb alcohol was, he stated, about 12½ to 15 cubic centimetres of pure spirit an hour. This meant that it was possible for a man to drink up to three-quarters of a bottle of whisky in a 16-hour day, use the whole of it as food, and be entirely immune from any "drug action."

"It all depends," he explained, "on the alcohol being taken in small nips at regular intervals. A great many regular drinkers have found this out, and no one knows that they are drinking, but unfortunately they always go on to take more than the amount which can be absorbed."

It was when taken in this way, he added, that alcohol could supply half the body's energy requirements, and from this point of view it had been a valuable addition to the diet of diabetics before the discovery of insulin.

The late Mr. Vasudev R. Vagh, student of Bordi High School, whose untimely death took place on 16th ultimo and in whose memory Rs. 2,500 have been donated to the school by his father Mr. R. P. Vagh.

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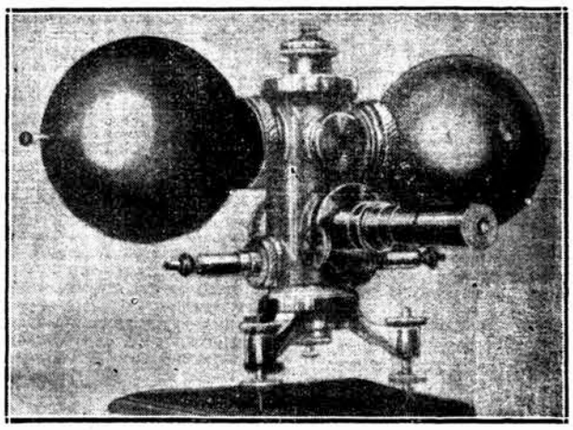
CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

London Specialist's Paper ... Experiments In "Beam Radiation" ... Co-ordination In Technique ... General Principles Of Radium Therapy ... Ideal And Methods In Technique ... Strategy Of Attack

Dr. H. S. Souttar, Surgeon to the London Hospital, read a paper on "Recent Advances In Radium Therapy" in the Section of Radiology and Radiotherapeutics at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association that was held recently at Melbourne, in which, besides stating the general principles on which the therapeutic technique is based, he discusses the very interesting experimental work in mass-radiation in which he is collaborating and which is still in progress in London. This branch of radium technique has been referred to as a treatment with a future earlier in this series and Dr. Souttar's statement which deals specially with the improvement devised by him in the apparatus of what he describes as "beam radiation" as well as with the favourable results promised and so far obtained, easily justifies the expectations.

RADIUM TECHNIQUE

It would be interesting, however, to notice the whole paper in so far as it embodies the latest advances in radium therapy methods of which he says "are developing so rapidly that I have only been able to touch upon their broadest features." As has already been remarked, although several working and very important approaches have been made towards the standardisation of technique, it is still based on empirical observation and experience, yielded by the employment of individual methods. At the same time, there is in evidence wonderful co-operation and co-ordination amongst workers attached to various centres in Europe and America; and each centre and individual worker makes its or his contribution although the general technique is associated with the Paris and Brussels schools. That is not, however, to neglect the considerable importance of centres like the Memorial Hospital of New York and the famous Mayo Clinic as well as of the London and other British centres.



Apparatus used at the Belgian Haut-Katanga Mine Works for measuring the radio-activity of radium.

Three grams of the precious metal collected at Oolen. The extraction and refinement of the radium-ore involve various laborious and complicated processes.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES.

Beginning with the aim of radium treatment of the malignant tumour as consisting in the destruction of the cells of that tumour without involving the normal tissue, Dr. Souttar describes the biological features in relation to sensitivity to the Gamma rays:

(1) Rapidly growing tissues are more sensitive than slowly growing.

(2) Individual cells are specially sensitive at the moment of nuclear division.

(3) The chronatin of the nucleus is the most sensitive part of the cell.

(4) Those tissues are most sensitive which approach most closely to the embryonic type, and the more specialised tissues are less sensitive.

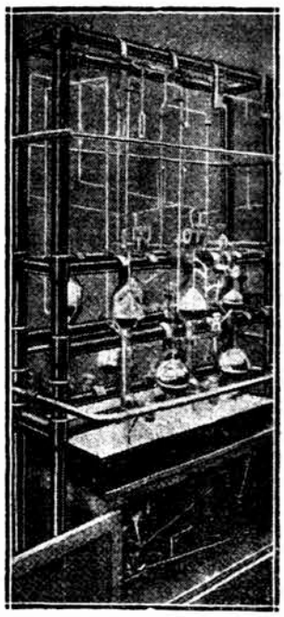
IDEAL IN RADIATION.

The selectivity of action of the rays, therefore, mainly depends on the difference in the growth, development and the entire behaviour of the cells of the tumour and radiation seeks to exploit this vulnerability in the action of destruction. A great deal of research has been carried on in the classification of tumours since the foundation in this branch had been laid with James Ewing's classic, 'Neoplastic Diseases" till at the present time histological diagnosis is facilitated with the gradation of the tumour and the amount of radiation demanded according to individual requirements. The next step in therapy is dosage and Dr Souttar sums up the ideal in radiation:

It will be seen then that so far as our present knowledge extends radium injures both the tumour cells and the tissue cells, and that success in its use depends on obtaining the maximum effect upon the tumour and the minimum effect upon the connective tissue..... the margin between general destruction of the tissues and selective destruction of the malignant cells which are invading them is very small. It is therefore an essential factor in treatment that, every element of tissue throughout the region treated should receive the same amount of radiation. For if at any point there is a defect some malignant cells will survive, while if at any point there is an excess the supporting tissue will be destroyed.

TECHNIQUE OF ATTACK.

The other points made by Dr. Souttar in the successful radiation are (1) the inclusion for radiation of the whole lymphatic field through which the tumour cells may have spread; (2) the necessity of attacking the distant matastases with the vigour demanded by the primary growth because "in contrast to human warfare it is useless to destroy the enemy at his base if we do not at the same times wipe out his outposts"; (3) the importance of what is called "equality of opportunity" involved in, irradiation of the region in a manner that could guarantee equal distribution; and finally (4) the distribution of radiation over a longer period in order to obtain better results and minimise the injury caused to the connective tissues.



A typical apparatus, which is used for the collection of the radium emanation in the form of gas called radon. It is filled in minute glass capsules and the 'seeds' are introduced with the aid of needle-like introducers and allowed to remain in the region around the cancer growth. The seed technique lends itself usefully in the therapeutic use of radium in certain types of cancer where surface application is not possible.

PYORRHŒA

takes many years to develop. Toothaches, soft, bleeding, receding gums are signs of deadly Pyorrhoea developing. Neglect paves the way to chronic dyspepsia, appendicitis, heart-nerve-eye troubles, rheumatism, diabetes. Dental Hospital (Berlin) has successfully treated thousands of cases with "Neocuro Pyorrhoea Specific." Why not you? Don't hesitate, Rs. 2-8 only. Pyorrhoea takes many years to develop. It will not take any such time to reverse the process if "Neocuro Pyorrhoea Specific" is used.

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THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Soon we shall be having monsoon in Bombay. Already we have had some showers. And by the middle of this month, there will be rains and rains every minute, every moment.

These rains may be tiring to an outsider, or a casual visitor to Bombay. But we residing in Bombay have got used to them and feel notning the worse for that. Our work goes on as usual.

Personally, I like rains! Sometimes as I see the rain drops coming from the high skies to the earth, I feel as if they are bringing a new message from the heavens! And I look at the drops with an ardent desire to hear that message.

During monsoon, however, you need not feel that our activities of the Children's Association should have a reason to slacken further. You should never think of that, please.

At Khar we have a very good hall at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, where we could have just the same games and activities as otherwise .... perhaps in a better way, for the sun can trouble us no more and being inside the roof we need not fear the rains as well.

Children at Vile Parle and Dadar have also shown a desire to have the Children's Association Branches at these places. But we want some workers to be in charge of and to guide the activities. Some persons at Vile Parle have got ready to do this. Arrangements at Dadar are yet to be made. If any persons are willing to do this service, they will please let us know at their earliest and oblige.

And can we be of any service to anybody? Then kindly drop us a line—and we shall do our best to be helpful and useful!

* * * *

A NEW NURSERY RHYME

"'Children have a curious habit',
Father said to Mother Rabbit;
'They describe us all as Bunny',
Said the Rabbit, 'yes, its funny'.
Hearing them the great Alsatian
Growled about his own vexation,
'With my size and splendour now how
Do they dare to call me Bow vow?
Roared the angry Bull, 'But look how
I am always called a Moo-Cow;
Me! as fierce as any Fiji.'
Sighed the Horse, 'And I am a Gee-gee'.
Purred the Cat, the Siamese One,
'Well, perhaps they mean to please one.
Still it hurts when little Lucy
Talks of me as Pretty Pussy.'
But the Goat kept very quiet
Fearing jealousy and riot,
'Still', she thought, 'Miss Mary Annie
Calls her Nurse and me both Nanny.
And their Billies and their Biddies
Like my own, they call them Kiddies,
On the whole I am rather flattered,'
Smirked the goat—as if it mattered."

—"Australasian".

* * * *

LEARN TO COUNT TWO

Once upon a time there was a little girl, just like the one who may be reading this corner, or at least listening to it from her brother, and well—she could'nt count two. And she had a dreadful time about it!

She did not know she had two feet, so she sometimes forgot to put on both her shoes; she did not know she had two eyes, so she would sometimes go to sleep with one eye, and stay awake with the other; she did not know she had two ears, so she would sometimes hear half of what Mamma said, and did not hear the other.

One day Mamma called her and said, "Indu, I want you to take this syrup and put it in my closet!"

Now Indu was only listening with one ear, and so she only heard the first half of what Mamma said: "I want you to take this syrup". That was what she heard.

She liked the syrup very much, for she had had ten drops in a teaspoon whenever she had a sore throat, and she had always wished Mamma would give her more.

And now she was just to "take it". That must mean to take the whole bottle, if she liked. She put the bottle to her lips and took a good long draught. It was more than half-empty when she stopped to take breath, and then,—the syrup did not seem to taste good any longer. She put the bottle down.

Oh—dear—me! In about ten minutes Indu was the very sickest girl you ever saw in your life. Mamma put her to bed, and sent for the doctor, and she had to take four different kinds of medicines before she got well, not one of which tasted good at all.

So now, you see, it is a very good thing for little wee girls to learn to count two.

* * * *

PARENTS DISCUSS THE DRESS AND CHILDREN THINK OVER THE PROBLEM OF HAIR.

(Some time back we published an article on "The Student-Girls' Dress" by "Bhai". It seems to have aroused some interest in the public, and the writer has ventured to send us two more articles on the subject. We are gladly giving them a place here, but that does not bind us to agree with him fully in his points of view. They may be taken by the children and their parents for what they are worth. We shall however be glad to learn from others their points of view, if at all they wish to give any.—Dada.)

Parents Discuss The Dress Problem

Father: Have you heard about the resolution of the children?

Mother: Which resolution? The resolution for the dress of the girls you mean?

Father: Yes! That's it. What do you think about it?

Mother: Well, we never had such problems. We were following what our elders told us. I do not know what these children are going to do? Is not the frock a proper dress?

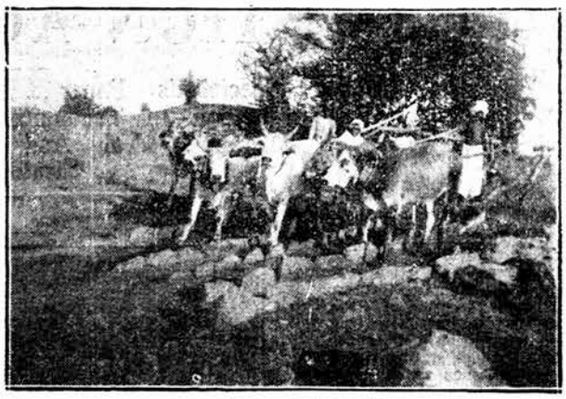
Father: It is true that our times were different. We should however change our methods with the change of time. The frock is surely much better than the old type of dress. Yet it is not as convenient as the pant and the shirt.

Mother: Why? What is it that makes the frock inconvenient?

Father: The cloth of frocks is generally thin. You cannot keep pockets larger enough for the children's wants. Even if you do they will be easily torn off. The pant and the shirt are generally made of thick cloth and can hold many things. Moreover they last longer.

Mother: You are right. I understand it now. But, I will have to hear taunts from my relatives. What about that? You are not going to bear all that.

Father: Well, have patience. We must do what is good for our



"WATER DRAWERS"
(Photo by Bro. B. Sudershan)

Little June Lawrence is only 10 years old, but she has the stuff of which heroes or heroines are made.

June was playing in the garden of the home of her father, Manuel Lawrence, Berkeley. Behind the lot runs strawberry creek, now quite a stream.

June's little sister, Dorothy, 18 months old, was behind the house, suddenly the child slipped, fell down a 15-foot embankment, and went out of sight in three feet of water in the creek.

June heard her scream, without a thought of danger to herself, June slid down the bank, grasped the little sister's head and held her out of water. She screamed until neighbours extricated the two girls.

Dorothy was treated at the Berkeley General Hospital for submersion and shock and then returned to her home.

Preparing for "Itti-Dandu."

Building Castles of Sand

children. And rest assured if we live long by His grace, we shall see these young girls grown up as bold and spirited patriots of the country.

Mother: Well. Let us do whatever we can!

* * * *

RIDDLES.

1. What sort of coat is made without buttons and put on wet?
2. What does every factory make that nobody buys?
3. What runs round and yet never moves?
4. When are printers liable to bad colds?
5. Why does a sailor make a bad horseman?
6. Which English river is always frozen?
7. What is it that the more you take from if the larger it grows?
8. What is it that as long as you don't make any noise you can keep, but the minute you do, you have to give it up?
9. When is a boy in a pantry like a poacher?
10. What kind of cats are found in libraries?

(Answers.)

1. A coat of paint. 2. Noise. 3. The road. 4. When they use damp sheets. 5. Because he rides on the main (mane). 6. Isis. 7. A hole. 8. Quiet. 9. When he walks into the preserves. 10. Catalogues.

* * * *

A Match Trick

Arrange twelve matches on the table, making four small squares Then see if you can make three in the form of one large square. squares by altering the positions of 'four' of the matches.

This trick is quite simple. Remove the two matches forming the top left-hand corner, also the two forming the bottom right corner and place these four matches in the form of a square 'above' the top right-hand square. Thus you will remove four matches and form three squares.

* * * *

A Coin Trick

This coin trick requires a little practice, but once mastered you will never fail to make a success of the trick.

Hold your right pocket open with the finger and thumb of your right hand. Place the coin on top of your left thumb and forefinger, and hold your left hand almost level with your left shoulder. Flick the coin and try to catch it in your right pocket. The coin should pass over your head and drop down in front of your right shoulder.

* * * *

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Who lives if India dies,
Who dies if India lives.
—Jawaharlal Nehru.

Until now I used to say God is Truth,
Now I believe God is Truth.
—Mahatma Gandhi.

Straight is the line of duty:
Curved is the line of beauty:
Follow the straight line, thou shalt see,
The carved line ever follow thee.
—William Mascall.

The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Children's Home Group at Juhu.

Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin
But onward, upward, till the goal you win.
—Frances A. Kemble.

Knowledge is a steep which few may climb,
While duty is a path which all may tread.
—Sir L. Morris.

Beauty, strength, youth are flowers but fading seen,
Duty, faith, love are roots ever green.
—G. Peele.

"RESPITE OF THE MIDDAY HOUR"
(Photo by Bro. Sharad Mulherkar)

God and the doctor we alike adore
But only when in dangers not before
The danger o'er both are alike requited.
God is forgotten and the doctor slighted.
—Robert Own.

Knowledge may give weight, but accomplishments give lustre, and many more people see than weigh. —Chesterfield.

The man who has ideals but no facts is not a practical man. But the man who has both facts and ideals makes the world a better place to live in.
—Herbert Casson.

* * * *

KEPLIES.

Sis. Sheila Mehta (Hyderabad, Deccan): Form and full particulars of the Children's Association have been despatched to you. We shall be glad to send you a letter from an unknown friend in America after you have been duly enrolled.

Sis. Sulabha (Thalakwadi): So sorry we could not use your poem. Please send us a better attempt next time. The form and full particulars of the Children's Association have been forwarded to you.

Bro. Homi Gae (Dhobi Talao): The list of the members of the All-India Children's Association is too big to be supplied to you: you will please excuse us.

Bro. Shafi Ahmed D. Alain (Jacobabad, Sind): Regret we could not use your articles. Please send us better ones next time, and remember to write on one side of the paper only always.

Bro. K. M. G. Vallabh (Secunderabad): The names of the subscribers to "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" never appear in these columns. Glad to learn that Saraswathy likes the paper very much. Demand for the journal is so heavy that we cannot spare the last issues.

Bro. H. A. Khan (Bombay): Happy to learn about your writing to the American Friend. I am so pleased to learn that you have made friendship with one of our Jalgaon Associates, Bro. B. S. Mohite. Please write to me the whole account of your meeting each other; it might make an interesting reading. I do not know of any other two friends having met like that—but as for myself, I have met many friends in that and other peculiar manners.

Bro. D. H. Merchant (Bhavnagar): You must never forget your Certificate Number. We are sorry we cannot get you a girl friend as a correspondent as it is against our rules.

Bro. Edward Solomon (Umarkhadi): The drawing of a chair you had sent us appeared in these columns long back. The "Alphabetical Names" however cannot be published; send us a better attempt next time, please.

Bro. Laksaman Rajond (Jalgaon): We shall be glad to enrol you in the Children's Association. Contributions are most welcome. We regret, however, we cannot publish your poem. Please send us a better article next time.

Bro. K. V. George (Kottayam): The puzzle that you have sent solution of was never meant for prize competition. You may be glad to know however that yours was a correct solution.

* * * *

PRIZE WINNERS.

The following have correctly and nicely finished the picture of tents given some time back: Sisters Sunitha Amladi and Tehmi Mistry and Brothers Shyam Sunder and Sulaiman Khwaja. Prizes of eight annas will be sent to each of them in due course of time.

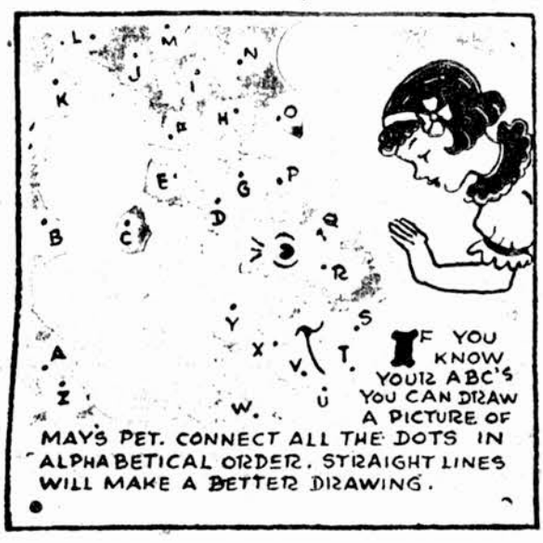
The result of the colouring competition and a new competition will be given in the next issue. A further list of those who have been enrolled in the Children's Association will also appear next Sunday.

Children upto 12 years can become Members, girls and boys between 12 and 16 years can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful also can join the Association either as Associates or Patrons.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment form intimating us of your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"GULISTAN."
Khar, BOMBAY.


IF YOU KNOW YOUR ABC'S YOU CAN DRAW A PICTURE OF MAY'S PET. CONNECT ALL THE DOTS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER. STRAIGHT LINES WILL MAKE A BETTER DRAWING.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

MY FIRST IMPRESSION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

the water's edge, the boat rowed back to the Afghan shore and I could hear distinctly the sound of the oars, becoming less and less audible with every sound. Before us stood a number of Russians and natives. They were dressed very plainly: trousers and shirts, girdles with a strip of leather belt, most of them bare-footed. All held rifles in their hands: they were Soviet frontier guards. They were simple people with smiles covering their faces, which every now and then turned into serious countenances. They had been aware of our coming and though they spoke in the Russian language, they made such a friendly impression from the first moment that during the very first minutes of our acquaintanceship we began to feel as though they were we and we they. They took our luggage on their shoulders and led us through the dense field of reeds to a place where a guard of honour was awaiting us.

WARM WELCOME

A number of people, not looking anything like the soldiers we were accustomed to in India, very simply dressed citizens some with long beards, others clean shaven, some old, others young, all with rifles in their hands stood at attention in a line, with a brass band in front. Seeing us approach, a man, with very pleasant looks, dressed in military uniform, came forward and shook hands with each one of us and then uttered a very fiery speech, which was translated to us in Persian by one of the natives, whom we later discovered to be commander of the Bolshevik forces in Termiz.

It was a striking contrast between the Russia of our imagination and the Russia we saw. We thought that the Bolsheviks, whose propaganda all the world was so much afraid of, must in appearance look much more impressive than the soldiers and officers we were used to seeing in India. But from the very first moment we found that the Bolsheviks impressed the peoples of the world, not with their steel helmets and glittering and shiney uniforms, covered with scores of medals and ribbons of various colours, but with something quite different—that thing which their opponents called "propaganda," but which their supporters knew as "calling things by their names."

The Bolsheviks of Termiz treated us with the utmost friendship and through an interpreter, who was attached to us permanently, took notice of all our needs and requirements. We were asked to rest for some time in order to recover our strength and health, which had suffered a great deal during our trying and tiresome journey through Afghanistan.

We found Termiz to be a nice little cantonment city, and as we were told by the people and our translator, that it was created by the imperialist Government of the Tsarist Russia to serve as a strong military base for the expansion of Russian imperialism towards India. And it was quite true. The cantonment of Termiz had an enormous number of well-built barracks for lodging soldiers. It was in one of these that we were lodged. We found most of them deserted and even dilapidated. This was in 1920, when the new regime in Russia refused to continue the imperialist policy of expansion, and the old Russian army was dispersed or disorganized as a result of the Revolution and the Civil War.

REVOLUTION IN BUKHARA

It happened that as we stepped onto Soviet territory the revolution of Bukhara was in its final stage. Only a few weeks previously the Amir of Bukhara had fled for his life to Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 2)

and all his kingdom including Termiz had fallen into the hands of the "Young Bukharian Nationalist." The regular armies of the Amir had deserted him, in many cases without putting up a fight against the new rulers. The same thing had happened in Termiz; the 'Hakim' of Termiz, with his bag and baggage, and the State Treasury, disappeared from the province. The poor population of the city, guided by the nationalists, organized their own Government, but the army, particularly the regular one, was not yet organized. The population was in a state of uncertainty as to the future of their city. All the people: tailors, shoemakers, workers and peasants, etc., worked during the day, but in the evening they united in detachments which they called their proletarian army with their rifles in hand. In the suburbs of Termiz and in a place lying between it and Charjuy, a point where the railway line passed, hostile forces were in action against the nationalists.

The air in Termiz was full of anxiety and saturated with danger. The proletariat, who were the masters of the city, were trying their best to organize themselves and to be ready for defence. A number of times alarm was raised and shooting was heard. The enemy raided the surrounding villages and the proletariat quickly came to the aid of the peasants. This was really a class struggle: the former landlords, both Russian and native, whose land had been seized by the peasants, would make sudden raids upon the villagers as a means of revenge, set fire to the houses, loot, shoot some of the peasants and then disperse.

The alarms grew more and more. The Bolsheviks, concerned for our welfare, told us that whereas every step had been taken and would be taken to protect us, it was quite desirable for us to learn the use of rifles and to be ready for self-defense should the occasion arise. Rifles were given to us and we soon learned their use, but the occasion for using them never arose.

FRIENDLY TREATMENT

In spite of the fact that the Bolsheviks were busy with State matters they never ignored our interests. We were always given every assistance that we required. In those trying days the food problem was one of the most difficult. Very limited amount of meat, bread and other victuals were available, and the population lived on a strict ration supply. This was because the suburbs and other villages supplying Termiz with its food stuffs were still either in the possession of hostile elements, or had been completely destroyed by the enemy. Nevertheless, we always had more than sufficient supplied to us. A special cook was attached to our group who prepared the food according to our desire and under our own instructions. Proper clothing and bed linen and other necessary items were given to us, and teachers were appointed to those who wished to learn Russian, English or any other language, for most of us, as is common in India, were illiterate.

We were all treated in a very friendly manner in Termiz. This must be emphasized because this was during a time when the Bolsheviks of Termiz were living through a very trying time—one of the hardest periods in their lives. The defeated and flying enemy had left them a heap of debris and ruined economy. They were confronted not only with the task of reconstructing and restoring the ruined state of things but were still fighting against those remnants of the enemy that had not been completely defeated.

The comfortable life which we led in Termiz after the hard days of our Afghanistan journey had a strange effect upon some of our compatriots. A group of fanatics separated themselves from the main group and demanded of the authorities of Termiz that they arrange for their proceeding to Bukhara whence they could go to Turkey. The authorities were much surprised at this strange behaviour of these fanatics and by various means tried to induce them to remain for several weeks in Termiz while areas lying between Termiz and Charjuy could be cleaned of enemies. They warned them of the great danger lying on the way, but a madman and a fanatic will never listen to sane advice. These gentlemen demanded to be let go, and not wishing to injure the feelings of the Indian immigrants, the authorities arranged for a boat, supplied the fanatics with food and clothing, gave them money, paid the boat men and gave them a very friendly send-off, though it was quite obvious that they did not wish to put the lives of these madmen in the least danger. They also arranged that a boatload of Bolshevik soldiers should escort the fanatics to a point where the influence of the Termiz Government ended.

The rest of us remained in Termiz and continued our studies of the language and patiently waited for the atmosphere to quieten down so that we could proceed to Bukhara. Meanwhile we would wander over the small cantonment. The population looked on us with great sympathy and many times would invite some of us home with them to dinner. Many of the Russian residents of the city spoke English and soon those of us that spoke English found ourselves at home and had many friends.

The war was continuing and the supporters of the former regime were still active in the anti-Bolshevik activities. They would smuggle into the cities in disguise and make lots of trouble for the population and local authorities. I remember one evening when we were invited to a theatrical show in the local theatre, which was run and staged by the local workers themselves, because of the absence of professional actors. All of a sudden the hall was surrounded by a group of armed Bolshevik soldiers who proceeded to check up the documents of all those present in the theatre. They found some of the spectators without documents and took them into custody for identification. The performance continued. The next day we discovered that the people taken by the soldiers were agents of the enemy who had come with hostile intentions of stirring up trouble. Such round-ups were very frequent in those days of turmoil.

A SAD FATE.

A few weeks later we were informed of the miserable fate of our fanatic compatriots had met on their way to Charjuy. We were told the following story, which was later confirmed by our fanatic comrades: The boat on which the 'Mohajireen' had floated down toward Charjury, as soon as it entered the dangerous zone, and had been left by the escort was captured by the defeated soldiers of the Amir of Bokhara. They interned all the Mohajireen, confiscated their luggage, and tying

(Continued on page 46)

"ON THE CLUE"

(Continued from page 33)

seems he lost one of his eyes in a motor accident."

"One eyed-man again!" Gopal was puzzled.

After staying for another quarter of an hour Gopal took leave of the Manager, and drove his two seater to his temporary residence in Park Street.

* * * *

Shakuntala lay on a cough in a big drawing room of a bungalow in Park Street. She was still very weak. She had awakened to consciousness. It was then Gopal returned from the Insurance office.

'You're safe' Miss Shakuntala", said Gopal. "Do you understand? Can you speak?"

"Yes," she whispered.

"Good lord'!" Gopal cried. "She speaks!"

The girl smiled.

"Who are you?" questioned the girl.

'I am a Police officer. You know wherefrom I saved you?" She did did not know what impelled her to do the thing, but she put out her hand and laid it on his. She felt the warmth of his hand and his other hand covered hers.

The girl looked up gratefully, her dark eyes gleamed like stars. It was a more lovely face than Gopal had imagined, a sweet ingenuous face, and one that told of truth and courage. Gopal smiled from the pure pleasure of contemplating that beauty.

"Now, I am going to be awfully official," he laughed, "I want you to tell me the whole story and I should lose no time in following up this mystery."

"I do not remember exactly how it all happened," she said, "but I will try to recollect things."

She began to relate her story. She remembered in a succession of vivid scenes the events of the immediate past became unrolled; it was like the experience of watching a film of sensational character. The following five minutes was an exceedingly unpleasant time for Shakuntala. The first thing she remembered was the one-eyed man! It was easy to recall everything—painfully easy! When she emerged from the Maharajah Hotel to get some medicine for her father, it was the one-eyed man who offered her a lift in his car to the Chemist shop. She remembered getting into the car but what happened next she could not say. She thought she must have been chloroformed. Where was she taken?—Where was she kept?—she could not say. She was told by a woman that she had met with an accident and that she should not excite herself. In the afternoon that day she was taken to an Insurance Company, but before starting she was injected with a long needle, which she presumed was some drug. Like a blown out candle she was carried to the car and then into the Insurance office. She could not speak and she remained dumb during the whole conversation the one-eyed man had with the Insurance Manager. She was asked to sign a receipt. Afterwards what happened she could not say until she found herself regaining consciousness in the present room.

The girl could throw no further light on the mystery.

"You must cheer up," Gopal said. "I would do everything in the world to clear up the mystery."

The girl's hand went out again and she squeezed Gopal's palm gratefully.

"Can't you tell me anything about my father," she asked.

"The worst has happened", he said gently.

"Has he been abducted," enquired the girl anxiously.

"Worse than that, He is dead."

She looked up at him and then the tears came.

"He was lured to a secluded place and there he was shot dead"

"By whom?"

"By a man who was paid to do it. This man was poisoned the next day and he died without giving us any clue as to the identity of his employer."

Half an hour later he left her in charge of the nurse and went back into the city.

* * * *

Who employed the crook to murder the Banker? Who poisoned the crook? Who threw the girl into the river? Who drew the Insurance money? These questions nearly swept Gopal off his mental balance. He was certain that there was only one man behind the whole affair—the alleged uncle—the one-eyed man! But how to find him? Where is he? What is his address? Nobody can throw any light on these points. He had searched every nook and corner of Calcutta, but had failed to trace the only man he wanted. He had failed so badly that the horrible fear which haunts every detective had come to him. Was he a failure? He had been desperate the whole day. With the night there came upon him a healing calmness. His sense of manhood reasserted itself. But what he was to do? It was eight O'clock. He, obviously with no object in view, began to stroll along the broad pavement of Dalhousie Square, when a big car came noiselessly and stopped before the well-known Hotel Luke. Gopal halted. He was not anxious as to the people who were assisted to the car; his chief desire was not to barge into them as they crossed the pavement. A tall man, in a long overcoat, buttoned up to his chin, stepped out of the Hotel and was about to get into the car, when Gopal unconsciously exclaimed "One-eyed man". The tall man turned to meet the fixed gaze of Gopal. Their eyes met only for a fraction of a second, but that was enough. The next moment the big car glided away. There was no time to be lost. Gopal hailed a passing taxi.

"Howrah Station, quick please," instructed Gopal, as he had overheard the one-eyed man's instructions to his chaffeur.

"Right y'are, sir".

The next moment he was off, the car swept off at an extraordinary speed—the mottled god in the machine showing that marvellous skill in avoiding collisions which is such a marked characteristic of the Calcutta taxi-driver.

Five minutes later he got down at the Howrah Station and after tipping the taxi-driver liberally, he looked around. There was no train. The Madras Express had left only two minutes before!

"When is the next train for Waltair?" he asked the enquiry clerk.

"Not until 7 a.m. sir" Came the prompt answer.

So there was no train that night.

"Can you tell me which is the next stopping place for the Madras Express just left." asked Gopal suddenly.

"Kharagpur, Sir" said the clerk, looking at Gopal suspiciously.

"Thank you," said Gopal and the next minute he found himself in earnest conversation with the taxi-driver who brought him to the station.

Henry Ford, the Motor Tycoon, and his wife are the No. 1 couple of the Qudrille at Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa.

Henry Ford has always evinced a tremendous interest in the old folk dances, on which he is an authority. Upon arriving at Pittsburg earlier in the day he had stated in an interview that he "didn't care who was the next President of the United States."

"Right y'are, sir", said the cabman at last and the taxi-cab with Gopal at the wheel raced once more at an extraordinary speed towards Kharagpur!

* * * *

When Gopal reached Kharagpur he had only fifteen minutes for the Madras Express to arrive. He went into the Telegraph office and despatched three important telegrams, one of which was addressed to Miss Shakuntala.

Exactly at the scheduled time the Madras Express drew slowly into the Station and stopped. As Gopal stood at a distance from the gate scrutinising the passengers, he saw the one-eyed man passing out of the gate. The one-eyed man did not see Gopal as he passed through the gate. When the one-eyed man had entered a waiting car and was driven away, Gopal followed him in his taxi-cab. After half an hour's drive, the first car pulled up at a small house in a dark street, but Gopal's car did not stop at the small house but continued some distance beyond. Leaving the taxi-cab in a lane near by, Gopal stealthily approached the small house. He saw a tall man descend from the car. From where he stood Gopal had no difficulty in recognising the one-eyed man. That he was expected was evident from the fact that the door was immediately opened to him. While Gopal was about to touch the small gate that stood before the house he heard a fresh sound from the other end of the street. Suddenly on the road had appeared two dim lights, the lamps of an approaching car. Gopal had only a second to slip back and allow the car to pass him on without being observed. The car stopped before the small house and from it emerged a stout man. The newcomer was no stranger to Gopal. In the uncertain light cast by a street lamp, Gopal recognised the stout man. Then his jaw dropped It was the Manager of the "Maharajah" Hotel, who was paying that midnight visit!

'What the devil is' he doing here!" said Gopal in a wondering voice. He did not even ring the bell. The door was opened silently at his coming. Gopal waiting patiently on the other side of the house, saw a light appear suddenly on the ground floor. He walked boldly through the main entrance and passed up the drive. It was so dark that nobody observed him. He made a reconnaissance of the house and found the room in which he saw the servant enter with a light without any difficulty. He approached the nearest of the windows, noiselessly opened the shutters and pushed them to the position in which they stood when not in use. Then he unlatched the window and noiselessly got in. The moment he slipped in behind a big curtain, he heard the door of that very room open and two men enter. Gopal held his breath and listened intently. "Couldn't be better," replied the one-eyed man, as Gopal could now recognise him by his voice "The C I. D. are trying their old dodge of blundering through, hoping that Providence or their prey will eventually guide them in the right direction. The only thing that is causing me any anxiety, Raghumal, what has the C.I.D. discovered about the girl The body is not yet found I hope....."

"Don't worry about that. The body must have been washed

(Continued on page 47)

News From Far & Near

1st. Hunter: "Why did you come out here?"
2nd. Hunter: "To get away from everything."

HINDU WITH "HYPNOTIC EYE"

Riviera Police Hunt For Alleged Swindler

The Riviera is being searched for a Hindu with piercing, magnetic eyes who, it is alleged, has been hypnotising and swindling cashiers and clerks in banks and hotels, says the "Sunday Express" correspondent.

He secretly hypnotised a bank cashier into giving him £53. Two new "hold-ups" are reported recently—to a British bar at Nice and at a Cannes hotel.

The Indian's sytsem is to offer to read his victim's hand. He then fixes him with a hypnotic gaze long enough to subjugate him to his will.

A cashier at an hotel on the seafront at Cannes found that £16 was missing after he had changed money for the Hindu.

He ran out and caught him. But when the police arrived the Hindu had disappeared.

"I do not know where he has gone," the cashier told them.

"I had hardly finished telephoning when I felt a peculiar sensation coming over me as the Hindu looked into my eyes. I was alone with him in the outer office of the hotel. The next thing I remember is that the man had disappeared."

WORLD'S GREATEST LIBRARY

Moscow, Leningrad, Paris, Berlin And London Among Claimants For Honour

What is the greatest library in the world? If greatness is measured by the number of volumes on its shelves I think the honour must go to the Lenin State Library at Moscow, which is now said to have accommodation for 6,000,000 books. Another immense Russian library is the public library at Leningrad. A few years ago its catalogue showed a total 4,832,948 books and 331,100 pamphlets.

Let us see how these figures compare with the statistics of the most famous libraries of Europe and America. First comes the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, which has about 4,000,000 printed books. The exact number of books in the library of the British Museum is not known, but we may safely put it in the region of 4,000,000. Americans can point to the Stirling Memorial Library at Yale, which will hold about 3,500,000 volumes, and the Library of Congress at Washington, which has a total capacity of about 2,500,000. At least half-a-dozen other libraries boast of more than 1,000,000 volumes. They are:

State Library, Berlin,	2,300,000
State Library, Munich	1,670,000
University Library Strasbourg	1,300,000
National Library, Vienna	1,250,000
Bodleian Library, Oxford	1,250,000
University Library, Cambridge	1,250,000

Mr. Narandas Ashar, a champion cyclist, who has won prizes in various cycle races, chief of which are:—10 miles (Bhatia Sports) in 1930; 15 miles in 1930; 50 miles in 1931; 70 miles in 1933; 60 miles in 1936 (2nd in this race) and 10 miles (Khatau Sports) in 1936 (in record time of 21 minutes).

The Bodleian—the oldest public library in Europe—has a legal right, in common with the British Museum, to a copy of every book published in England.—"John O'London's Weekly."

A PORTRAIT OF M. BLUM

M. Leon Blum, who has come into the limelight again in circumstances much more pleasant than those which surrounded him earlier in the year, is one of those politicians who delight the political journalist by the opportunities they provide for effective portraiture. In that long gallery of European portraits (of varying skill and justice) to be found in Gunther's "Inside Europe," there are few which can have given so much pleasure to the painter as that of the "pontifical elegance" of Leon Blum. He was born in 1872; though the quintessence of a Parisian, he represents a country constituency. If he takes office in the Cabinet, the fate of which will be in his hands, it will be for the first time. He lives among beautiful things in one of the few surviving "noble and ancient mansions" "Cloaked by the fog-shadows of the Seine, lapped by the grey incessant water...a rich and fastidious recluse, a Jew of almost intolerable cultivation, 'precieux', sophisticated to his slim, elegant finger tips...Leon Blum, the leader of the orthodox Socialist party of the French Republic... A fascinating, complex character a penseur,' and also the leader of the under-dogs. He owns a famous art collection, and speaks in the crowded mass meetings of proletarian Paris. By birth and breeding he is as delicate as a Sevres vase; and every day he writes a stormy (if pedantic) leader in the Socialist organ which he controls, 'La Populaire.' He composses elegant literary essays."

In fact he appears to have stepped straight out of one of Disraeli's novels. He was born too late. Disraeli would have ensured him immortality.—"Manchester Guardian."

Grandad (back to his native village) "I had a shave here ten years ago."
Barber. "Couldn't be here, sir, we haven't been open that long."

RED FLAG

Oxford Union "Recognises No Other"

The Oxford Union last month carried a motion by a majority of ten votes "that this house recognises no flag but the red flag." In spite of predictions to the contrary there was no trouble, and the only incident was provided by a member who, soon after the debate had started, walked out of the hall with a Union Jack draped over his shoulder.

Mr. Lyall Wilks, of Balliol College, who supported the motion declared that Hitler had learnt his treatment of the Duce from British treatment of the Indians and Africans, both at home and abroad. Even at Oxford, he declared the coloured peoples of the Empire were not treated as decent and honourable people, and the Carlton Club would not allow its members to bring coloured members of the Empire into the club as a guest.

"I oppose the Union Jack," he added "primarily because it is the symbol of patriotism, and mankind must save itself from the evils of patriotism if mankind is to save itself from destruction.

An appointment of motion, Mr. Patrick Anderson, a Worcestor college undergraduate, said that the Red Flag did not stand for anything good or worth while. The British Empire was an experiment, and they should not break the test tube before the experiment was completed. There was only one force which stood for internationalism to-day, and that was the British commonwealth of nations.—"Manchester Guardian."

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BIG BUSINESS PULLS STRINGS

200 Families Control All France

Nearly five thousand candidates are fighting for the 618 seats in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The main domestic issue —for overshadowing, in the eyes of the ordinary elector, Hitler's threat on the Rhine—is the question of whether the Banque de France is to be master or the servant of the State.

At present any French Prime Minister is subservient to the most amazing financial oligarchy the world has known.

Despite all talk of democracy, France is really run by two hundred families, whose central organisation is the Banque de France, writes F. W. Wilson in the "Sunday Referee".

Founded by Napoleon, the Banque, issues the public money of France and holds it gold supply. Yet it is a private bank, not a State one, and by the terms of its charter only the two hundred shareholders with the most stock can vote for the twelve regents who, with six other officials, exercise absolute control.

Their control over Governments is due to the fact that the regents can withhold credit from the Treasury, force Prime Ministers they dislike to borrow abroad—as was recently done—and, if this is not sufficient, break their political enemies.

There are about 40,000 shareholders in the Banque, some 17,889 shareholders have one share each, 9,021 two shares 8,021 four shares.

Twenty-five thousand people hold 68,000 shares. The remaining 116,000 shares are owned by 6,000 persons; and of these only the top 200 have voting power.

The price of a share is about 10,000 francs. A governor must own 100 shares and the two vice-governors 50 each. These three officials are nominally appointed by the State, but as few Civil Servants have a million francs to invest the regents usually lend a new official the necessary price and so control him. When a governor retires a financial plum is given him for "services rendered."

Three regents are representatives of the French Treasury.

The remainder are representatives of the qualified 200, real rulers of France and the most exclusive plutocracy in the world.

Money alone cannot buy entrance. Even millionaires cannot gain a footing.

This plutocracy dates from pre-revolutionary times—in some cases from the Swiss and Alsatian families who were brought in by Necker when that financier was trying to save the old France.

The last person admitted to the hierarchy was Eugene Schneider, the armament manufacturer; and that was at the beginning of the century.

Six of twelve family regents are bankers, and, in effect, hereditary regents.

Their seats have been passed down from father to son. Present banking regents are: Baron Edouard de Rothschild, Baron Hottinguer (Banque Hottinguer), Baron Jacques de Neuflize (Banque de Neuflize), M. Ernest Mallet (Banque Mallet) M. David Weil (Lazard Freres), and M. Pierre Mirabaud (Banque Mirabaud).

Not only have these great banking firms had practically the monopoly of France's landed and commercial business for over a hundred years, they have also built up intimate and valuable connections with other banks in the United States and Europe. Their ramifications are immense.

The other regents are chosen by law from among manufacturers who are shareholders. To-day they are M. Francois de Wendel, steel merchant and director of Schneider et Cie. of Creusot; M. de Vogue, chemical manufacturer and president of the "Union des Agriculteurs de France"; M. Rene Duchemin, chemical manufacturer; M. Camille Poulenc, chemical manufacturer, and M. Robert Darbley, paper manufacturer. M. de Vogue is also a director of Schneiders.

The financial and industrial power of these regents is stupendous. Interlocking directorates have created an octopus like grip over every phase French industry.

Now the political indictment against the Banque is full to overflowing. The Banque stands for the Gold Standard; it worships the gold franc; it abhors inflation or controlled money. The Chamber of Deputies wishes to lower the cost of living by managing the franc internally and to inflate to a certain degree.

The man in the street suffers from the fact that the French cost of living is about 25 per cent. above the world level. But with the present Banque charter French populations are powerless.

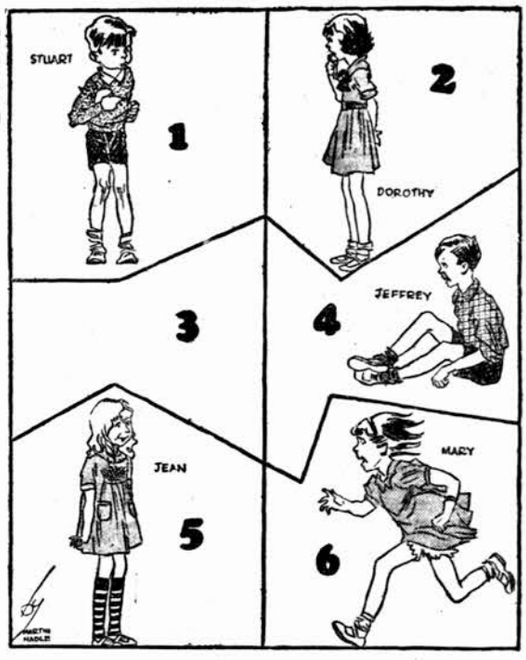
Look back a year or two. Doumergue, a creature of the Banque, asked for "full powers" after the Stavisky riots. The Chamber threw him out. Flandin, after living from hand to mouth for six months, was squashed. Last June's gold rush from Paris was connived at by the Banque to get rid of a Prime Minister who favoured gradual "reflation."

Laval followed the Banque's policy of deflation. He increased taxes, but could not carry a measure for special military credits for 4,000 million francs. The Chamber insisted on limiting arms profits to 5 per cent, and nationalising the arms industry within a year. The Banque, in alarm ordered Laval to withdraw the Bill. Then the Chamber deposed Laval.

Now, in a thousand open and surreptitious ways, the Banque is fighting for its monopolistic life. It is trying to scare the thrifty peasant and the suspicious rentier with the bogey of uncontrolled inflation. The present steady drain of gold is pointed to as a warning. Fascism is being encouraged as a threat to the Republic. A thousand foreign policy herrings are being drawn across the track. French security is said to rest on the gold franc, and, therefore, on the Banque.

But the truth is now widely known in France. A majority of Frenchmen will certainly vote to-day for State control of the Banque de France. Even then, so strong is that institution, the real fight will only be beginning.

The Game of "Moving"



THESE five children, Dorothy, Jean, Jeffrey, Mary and Stuart, are engaged in playing a novel puzzle game.

The solution consists of having the children make a move one at a time, so that in exactly eight moves Stuart will be where Mary now is; Dorothy will be where Stuart is; Jeffrey will be where Dorothy is; Jean will be where Jeffrey is, and Mary will be where Jean is.

How do the children move in the six numbered spaces to occupy the positions required by the solution?

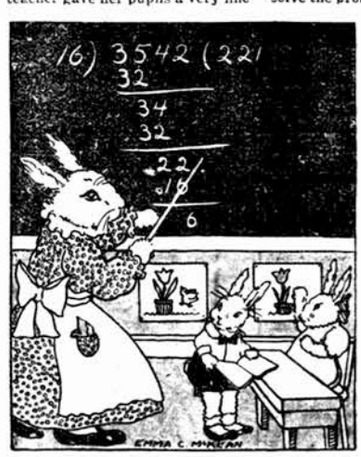
A Problem in "Letterithmetic"

RACHEL RABBIT who teaches the school for bunnies always makes a special effort to add interest to the lessons she assigns for the last day of school preceding the Easter vacation.

This year, for example, the teacher gave her pupils a very fine puzzle problem in arithmetic or rather "letterithmetic," as Miss Rabbit so appropriately named it.

The problem was in division, the number 3,542 to be divided by 16.

First the teacher had her pupils solve the problem in the usual way.



Every pupil's head at once was bowed over the little task of solving the problem. As each pupil found the answer he raised his hand. Within a surprisingly short time everyone had finished his work. Then she asked them to turn it into "letterithmetic" by substituting the six letters of the word "EASTER" for all the 20 figures used in the problem.

Using the six letters in their numerical order how would you change the 20 figures into letters?

Telling Fortunes with Cards

FROM among your friends select someone who is good at telling stories. Having chosen your narrator, take two decks of playing cards and deal out the cards of one pack to all the members of your party as far as the cards will go round.

Now give the other deck of cards to the narrator or "fortune-teller."

The fortune-teller now starts to tell the fortunes of those holding cards, proceeding as follows:

He shuffles the deck, picks up a card, the two of spades for example, and says something like this:

"The person who holds this card is leading a double-life." The fortune-teller holds up the card so that all can see it.

The "words of fortune" are intended for the player who has the corresponding card from the other deck. That person must then hand in the card amid the laughter of the gathering.

The more versatile and witty is the fortune-teller, the greater the amusement by the time the whole pack is worked through, and all their "secrets" have been laid bare.

Europe Looks Like Powder Magazine

(Continued from page 1)

visitors to the Continent is the exchange problem, and Germany has solved it by a clever device. Since Germany is on gold standard, £1 will fetch only 12 marks in Germany, while a tourist can get 20 marks for £1 in England. So foreign tourists to Germany are advised to purchase travellers' cheques which will be available only in foreign countries. These cheques can be cashed in any State bank in Germany. They are to be utilized only for purposes of stay in Germany and will not be available for making purchases or liquidating past liabilities. A tourist can cash travellers' cheque up to the limit of 50 Marks a day which will be paid after the same is noted in the passport. A tourist who lives in style can ask for an extension of limit, if he wants, but it should be for genuine "stay purposes." On account of this arrangement, stay in Germany has become comparatively cheaper than in many other European countries. The Travellers' cheque system attracts tourists' traffic, and its strict control protects the exchange being upset. No wonder, Germany is ahead of other European countries in tourist traffic.

My First Impression Of Soviet Russia

(Continued from page 42)

it into heavy bundles, compelled them to carry it on their heads, running from the river banks to their head-quarters a distance of several miles. In many cases those who were unable to run or who fainted were beaten and slashed.

On reaching the headquarters of the bandit-soldiers, the prisoners were put into a small dungeon, and very little food and a cup of water once a day was given to them. Most of them were kept locked up and regularly beaten, while during the whole day, the Amir's supporters would come to curse and to call them bad names. When some of the fanatics asked the bandits to be allowed to offer their prayers and requested for 'Koran' to be given to them, they were not only refused, but were beaten badly.

The Indian prisoners now felt that the Bolsheviks of Termiz were sincere in their efforts when they had tried to keep them from falling into the difficulties they had already fallen into. The prisoners were so horribly tortured that many of them voluntarily requested that they be killed so as to be spared continued suffering. "Yes, yes, you shall be killed and be sent to hell just as soon as we received the order from the 'Cadikalan,' who has been duly informed," was the answer.

SAVED FROM DEATH

One morning the prisoners were told that the Cadikalan (chief justice) had sent his orders: "The Kafir prisoners were all to be killed by stoning them to death." I cannot write of what the feelings of the prisoners were when they heard this news, the reader can imagine what they must have felt upon hearing that they were to be so cruelly put to death. But so great was the suffering of these innocent Indian youths, that they were glad that they were finally going to be put to death. They were asked to get ready. Every minute they awaited the approach of the bandit torturers to take them to the scene of their terrible execution.

Suddenly they heard shots outside the prison door. "The last minute has come," they thought and burst into heart-rending hysteria of crying and weeping. The locked doors were struck with great blows and soon they gave way. To their surprise a Bolshevik commissar, with two revolvers in his hands, a belt of cartridges around his waist, a number of hand grenades hanging from his belt, dashed into the prison and excitedly cried: "Comrades, we have come to release you. Let us waste no time. The enemy is at our heels." This he cried in the Persian tongue. The prisoners soon realized the situation, but being handcuffed and tied to the walls they could not move. Seeing this the Commissar ordered some of the Red Soldiers who had come in with him to release the prisoners.

A few minutes later, appeared the Red Detachment which had been ordered to rescue the Indians who had gallantly forced their way to the very headquarters of the enemy by a sudden raid, paralyzing the guards, and speedily preparing for retreat back into Soviet territory.

It was thus that the Mohajireen were heroically rescued from the jaws of death at the hands of the bloodthirsty Cadikalan and the brutal bandits of the Amir.

One should have seen the change that occurred in these fanatics. They immediately went to the other extreme and pretended to be more Bolshevik than the Bolsheviks themselves. However, no one was taken in by this, knowing that fanaticism is Bolshevism is as dangerous a thing as it is in religion. As regards the remaining Mohajireen, including myself, we were sent to Bukhara when the hostile forces were finally defeated and the Amu Darya opened for Soviet boats to pass from Termiz to Charjuy. We took the first such steamer and peacefully reached Charjuy and from there went by train to Bukhara.

PUZZLE OF "WHO'S WHO"?

IN the days when gold coins were still in circulation, Mr. Henry High was sent over-seas by his employers. His wife, her two sisters and their husbands made the trip to the city to see him off. They all chipped in to defray the expenses of the little excursion. No paper money was used and all the coins given by one person were of the same denomination.

The women contributed as many coins as there were cents in the coins they gave, while the men put in as many coins as there were dollars in the coins donated.

The total amount given by the three men and the three women whose first names are Ann, Mae and Sue, was $232.50.

Mrs. Dee gave in one-fourth as much as her husband and Mrs. Dimple, likewise, contributed one-fourth the amount given by her spouse. Ann contributed five times as many coins as Sue.

What was the total amount contributed by the four members of the party, Mr. and Mrs. Dee and Mr. and Mrs. Dimple? How much did Mr. and Mrs. High together give? Can you figure out the first names of Mrs. Dee, Mrs. High and Mrs. Dimple?

Take a word from each of the four "balloons" and combine them to form the name of the distant place to which Mr. High is traveling.

(For solution see page 48.)

A Charade

WHEN the circus comes to town, sonny is sure to see it, but he puts on a circus of his own, before he is made presentable. Poor Aunt Anna has her troubles, for even her inspired poetry cannot soothe the savage wrath of little Donald at having his manly countenance made bright and shining with soap and water. Says Aunt Anna, poetically speaking:

"Though washing is to you no joy,
You'll have to bear it, sonny boy,
If you would to the circus go
In the company of ***** Joe.
For he would have you looking neat,
When you and he stroll down the street,
'T would make the neighbors howl with glee
** ****** boy with him to see."

The first two of the missing words unite to form the third.

(For solution see page 48.)

How Many Soldiers Did Caesar Have?

THE ancient Romans had no West Point, but their fledgling officers received a good training in tactics by serving an apprenticeship with some famous general. Julius Caesar was especially popular with the young officers. Some idea of his method of instruction can be gained by listening to the following explanation delivered in the famous general's tent.

"When our camp was attacked at Primolocus, I placed a line of troops behind each of the four walls of the camp and held another line in reserve at the center. All these lines contained the same number of men and constituted our entire force, being less than ten thousand men.

"At Secundaga our camp was triangular and I divided the army into six equal ranks so as to have a double rank behind each wall.

"In guarding the pass of Tertiavia, I divided the men into seven ranks of equal strength.

"We lost three men at Quadracampus so when I formed the ranks for the charge, I made them nine deep to keep them the same in number of men.

"At Aquae Sextae, we received six new recruits, so I was able to deploy our forces in eleven ranks, each of which was made up of the same number of men."

How many men were in Caesar's army at Primolocus?

(For solution see page 48.)

Odd Tricks

HERE are a few very simple tricks with which the amateur magician can stage an impromptu performance.

The first bit of magic is really a paper and pencil trick. The paper used is a dollar-bill which is folded in half, lengthways. Someone is asked to hold the ends of a pencil. The magician strikes the pencil with the creased edge of the bill. Suddenly he makes a mighty stroke and the pencil snaps in half!

To do this the conjurer extends his forefinger as his hand is sweeping downward. The finger strikes the pencil and breaks it.

• • •

To balance a tea-cup on a pencil point, put a cork firmly into the cup handle and stick a fork into the cork with two prongs on either side of the handle, and the handle of the fork under the bottom of the cup. A little practice and a steady hand will enable you to balance the cup, cork, and fork on the point of a pencil.

Guess These Riddles

WHAT is the difference between a husband who is in debt and a foot-ball player?

• • •

2. When do your clothes resemble leaves?

• • •

3. What is a sure sign that a studious person is very hungry.

• • •

4. When is a certain fruit like a fish?

• • •

5. What is it that requires no wings for making a flight?

• • •

6. In what way are an elevator and a thermometer alike?

(For solution see page 48.)

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"ON THE CLUE"

(Continued from page 43)

ashore in some unknown place, and by this time they cannot get even the bones."

"Do you think it would be safe to take Lal Shanker to Calcutta to finish the legal affairs," interrupted the one-eyed man.

Lal Shanker! Who is Lal Shanker!! Gopal could not understand!!!. His friend hesitated a moment.

"I do not think so," he said. "Let us postpone taking him to Calcutta for a week. By then everything will be set at rest. By the way, have you that cheque ready"?

"He refused to sign it," said the one-eyed man in a low tone. "Swore he would never sign it. I sent in Guha for a few minutes and when he came out he had the cheque duly signed."

(Gopal shivered. What is this torture!)

The one-eyed man passed on a cheque to his friend.

"I hope you will get it cashed without any difficulty. It is dated two days before the death of the Banker."

"You don't worry about that," assured his friend. "I shall see to that." You can cash the cheque to-morrow, and meet me at six in the evening near Bentick Street."

They both rose and left the room in silence. Gopal heard the two cars at the gate start and the next moment they were away. Gopal was now alone in the room. As he was about to get out, he heard footsteps at the door. It was obviously the servant. With noiseless steps he tiptoed across the room to the door and gripping the handle, opened it suddenly. Gopal darted through the open doorway and there was a brief struggle. Presently Gopal returned to the room dragging by the collar a man. He tied the man to a chair and leaving him there, Gopal went through the house, room by room. He made a careful search of the house and nothing was found. As he was about to turn to the frontdoor, he suddenly saw a small trap door on the floor. Gopal pulled it and the trap door swung back. Gopal peered down. There was a dim light below—the reflection of a light in the distance. A flight of steps led down to the lower level, and after a second's hesitation, he swung his legs over the cavity and began his descent, with an automatic pistol in his hand. As he reached the cell, Gopal stooped and felt along the floor and his fingers encountered a thin steel chain. He was bewildered. And then from the interior came a sound that made Gopal tingle with horror. It was the sound of a sigh, long and trembling. He flashed his torch on the side from where he heard the sound and for a moment he stood staring with open eyes and mouth at what he saw.

"My God!" he gasped. "In a town!..... in the twentieth century.....!

It was after half an hour Gopal left the house, carrying in his arms a fainted man. Placing the fainted man in the car, he shot straight to Calcutta.

* * * *

Exactly at quarter past eleven Mr. Raghumal, the Hotel Manager, presented the cheque at the Bank. After the usual formalities, the cashier at the counter counted 150 thousand rupee notes. Placing the bundle of notes in his inside pocket, the manager left the bank. As he stepped out of the bank, a hand was laid on his arm, and he turned to meet the smiling face of Gopal.

"Hullo!" said the manager, and something within him went cold.

"Sorry to break in your reverie Mr. Raghumal," "but I have a warrant for your arrest."

He suddenly went white.

"On what charge?"

"That I will have to fill in," came the prompt answer. "By the way, you didn't tell me that the dead banker had made you a present of a lakh and fifty thousand. May I have that bundle of notes."

The manager turned round shaking like an aspen. There was no need to ask further questions. There were four armed policemen surrounding him. He silently handed Gopal the bunch of currency notes. After handing over the prisoner to the constables, Gopal drove his two seater straight to his headquarters.

* * * *

The one-eyed man walked slowly along the pavement of Bentick Street at half past six in the evening, when a hand took his right arm almost affectionately. As he turned, another caught his left. He stared aghast into the face of Gopal.

"I want you Roop Lal. We don't want a discussion in public, do we?"

A taxi-cab crawling along the edge of the kerb moved up. Gopal opened the door and went in ahead of his prisoner, gripping his cuff. The second detective followed.

* * * *

A sneering smile passed over the face of the one-eyed man as he listened to Gopal accusing him of murdering an unknown person, before the Chief of Police.

"Very clever! Very clever! My dear sir," he said, "you must be out of your senses. I was in Calcutta at the time of the murder."

"Yes," replied Gopal, shooting an accusing finger, "but you murdered an unknown person all the same! Evidently in your eagerness to put the rope around the neck of Virudhumal Lal Shanker, you have put it round the neck of his clerk."

"Clerk! Talk sense, sir. Of course the banker was shot. It was all in the papers. How can you prove this story of yours!"

"I am going to prove it just now," said Gopal quietly, and his tone was firm.

"Good heavens!" cried the one-eyed man. He stared at Gopal with a sort of fascinated horror.

"Now Rooplal, the following are the charges that have been framed against you:

1. Murdering an unknown person.
2. Poisoning the murderer.
3. Drowning an innocent girl.
4. Drawing Insurance money by false impersonation.
5. Torturing an innocent man in an underground cell.

"You will have to prove all these charges, sir", said Rooplal quietly. "Bring Mr. Virudhumal Lal Shanker in," ordered Gopal to a constable, and the next moment the banker walked in.

The one-eyed man plucked his collar feverishly.

"No. 2. Bring in that servant woman," said Gopal. A moment later a middle aged woman appeared.

"Is this the man who gave you the poison?" asked Gopal.

"Yes, sir," said the woman, after looking at Rooplal twice over.

"You can go now," said Gopal. "No 3. Bring Miss Sakuntala in," ordered Gopal.

"What! Miss Sakuntala!" gasped the one-eyed man. "Is she alive?"

The next moment Miss Sakuntala walked in. The one-eyed man sat up and pinched himself. Was this some strange jest staged for his special benefit?

"Can you identify this man Miss Sakuntala" asked Gopal.

"This is the man who must have killed my father, after chloroforming me", cried Sakuntala violently, but the next moment when she turned round, she saw something strange. She could not believe her eyes. For a moment she stood like a statue and then ran into the open arms of her sobbing father.

"No. 4. Bring the Insurance Manager in," ordered Gopal. The Insurance Manager, on entering, identified the accused as the person who drew the insurance money."

"No. 5. May I ask the banker to make his statement?" enquired Gopal, but to his blank amazement there came no reply. Gopal walked around to his chair and leaning over, looked at his face. The one-eyed man sat like a statue. After a moment's hesitation:

"He is dead," said Gopal quietly. "A case of heart failure presumably."

* * * *

Gopal held out his hands, and Sakuntala placed her own in them. There was a sweet, quivering smile on her lips, but her shy eyes were full of tears.

"God bless you for a good and true man," she said. "I told you I was glad to hear you say you loved me, and without knowing why. But I know why now. I know that I must have loved you as deeply as you cared for me. I don't ask the reason why it all came so suddenly, but it is here, here."

The girl spoke in a breathless whisper, her hand upon her heart. All the love that flooded her soul looked out of her eyes at Gopal. She had given herself to him absolutely, she had asked no questions, she had trusted to her own instinct.

"Let me kiss you, darling," Gopal said. "Let me kiss your lips."

"No," said Sakuntala boldly. "Let me make my surrender perfect. Lift me up so that I may kiss you. Oh, my dear one, you have made me so happy."

(The names mentioned in this story are purely imaginary.)

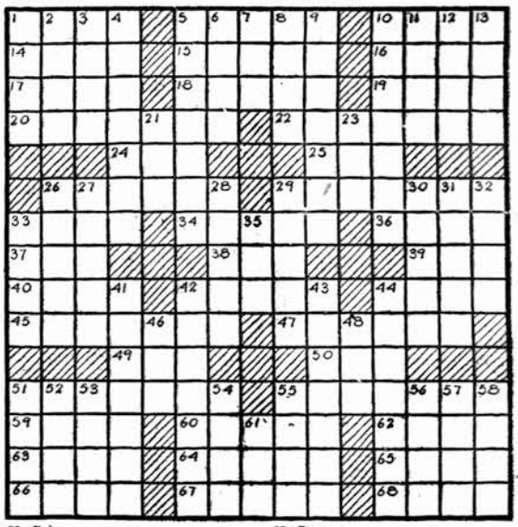
The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Slaughtered.
6—What economist wrote "The Economy of Abundance"?
10—Shine.
14—What city of Peru contains the oldest university in America?
15—Ascended.
16—Fail to keep.
17—Exterior covering of certain seeds.
18—Manifest.
19—Orient.
20—What dramatist wrote "Doctor Faustus"?
22—What group of islands in the West Indies is between Florida and Haiti?
24—Assist.
25—Electrified particle.
26—What banker from Utah has been governor of the Federal Reserve Board?
29—Changed.
33—Pain.
34—Sloping ways.
36—Have courage for.
37—Rubber tree.
38—Parcel of land.
39—By way of.
40—File with something rough.
42—Measure.
44—Animal.
45—An ancient Roman writer, epicurean and philosopher.
47—Amounts at which persons are rated.
49—Trap.
50—Unit in measuring wire.
51—Trade centers.
53—What Italian sculptor and engraver, born in 1500, wrote a famous autobiography?
58—Level.
60—Masculine name.
62—Seaport of Arabia.
63—Smooth.
64—Wash lightly.
65—College official.
66—What system of weights is used in measuring precious metals?
67—Short gaiters.
68—Undermines.

VERTICAL

1—Shut noisily.
2—Italian coin.
3—Arabian chieftain.
4—What United States general wrote "Ben Hur"?
5—What American military officer drafted the Selective Service Act during the World War?
6—Swarm of bees.
7—Peer Gynt's mother.
8—One of a Slavic tribe.
9—Imposes as a necessary result.
10—Gathered.
11—Earthly matter of clay and sand.
12—Mountain in Thessaly.
13—Moistens.
21—Lubricate.
23—Fiery.
26—Brilliance.
27—Box.
28—Auctions.
29—More able.
30—What contemporary French composer wrote a famous "Bolero"?
31—Silkworms.
32—Expensive.
35—Invisible emanation.
35—Witticism.
41—What American diplomat succeeded Monroe as minister to England?
43—Mumbles.
45—What was the name of 11 kings of Egypt who belonged to the 19th and 20th dynasties?
46—Poems.
48—Letter of the alphabet.
48—Sesame.
51—Become liquid.
52—Declare.
53—Of what county in the state of Kansas is Hutchinson the county-seat?
54—Slide.
55—List of actors.
56—Mental image.
57—Designating the lowest tides.
58—Taverns.
61—Feminine name.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next).

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE ?

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Yes, when we met it was a case of his life or mine."
"'um, but you wouldn't have made a very good rug."

"Bill can't be as henpecked as you make out. I heard him remonstrating with his wife last night."

"Oh, yes, he is. What you heard last night was Bill complaining that she had dropped cigarette ash on the floor he had just washed."

* * * *

Goldberg was leaning far out over the stand, watching the last race with dancing eyes, and yelling with might and main: "Come on something!"

A friend reminded him that no horse bearing the name. Something was running.

"Mind your own business!" retorted Goldberg. "I've got a bet on every horse in this race. Come on something!"

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC NO. 1

(See page 15)

N	arooti	C
A	d	O
T	rai	N
I	nkiln	G
O	ve	R
N	erv	E
A	rgu	S
L	os	S

HOMOEO BOOKS

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"Well, my man," said the Irish doctor, "what's the matter with you?"

"Pains in the back," replied the patient.

"I'll soon put you right," replied the doctor, handing the man a box of pills. "Take one of these a quarter of an hour before you feel the pain coming on."

* * * *

Said the chairman of a certain society at its annual meeting: In most kindred associations half the committee does all the work, whilst the other half does nothing. I am pleased to place on record that in the society over which I have the honour to preside it is just the reverse."

* * * *

Parker looked at his doctor.

"Yes," he said, "the strain of life to one in my business is very great." He paused, then: "But I have an excellent remedy, you know, and that is cycling."

"I can quite believe you," said his doctor. "First-rate exercise, cycling. Takes you out of yourself. Fills your lungs with fresh air; brushes away the cobwebs of care, eh?"

"Well, no, it's not that. The fact is, when I go out I'm so thankful to get back alive that I feel in high spirits for the rest of the day."

* * * *

The pastor of a Negro congregation was speaking to one of his flock.

"Brudder," he said, "I hears very bad reports about your youngest son. Dat boy don't seem to do you much credit."

"Credit?" rejoined the member of the flock. "Huh! You puts it mildly! Brudder Johnsing, strictly betwixt ourselves, we regards him as de white sheep ob de fambly!"

* * * *

At the wedding anniversary of a Scottish magnate one of the guests, noticing a somewhat lonely-looking and rather shabbily-attired man in a corner, walked over and sat beside him.

"I was introduced to you, but I did not catch your name," he said.

"My name," replied the other, "is Blank."

"Oh, then you are a relative of our host?"

"Yes," rejoined the poor relation. "I'm cousin two hundred thousand pounds removed."

* * * *

While his mother was away on a visit, Willie's nurse took him to see his two aunts.

"And how do you like living alone with your daddy?" asked one. "Do you hug and kiss him?"

"Oh, yes," said the little fellow. "Me hugged and kissed daddy last night."

"That's wrong", his nurse corrected him. "You should say, 'I hugged, and kissed daddy last night.'"

"No," said Willie, "that was Friday night."

A man returned empty-handed from a trout-fishing expedition, and his wife said to him in some surprise: "Didn't you catch any trout at all, George?"

"Oh, yes," said he. "I caught twenty-five fine, large trout, but they were stolen from me in the train."

"Well, never mind," said his wife. "You've brought home a brand-new fishing story, anyhow."

* * * *

The proprietor of a "dramatic sketch" was laying down the law to the property-man of a local theatre as to the "props" required for the due presentation of the dramatic masterpiece.

The official listened in silence to a long list of requirements and then said:—

"You've forgotten two things—the cage and the plate."

"What do you mean?"

"A cage for the bird and a plate for the raspberries," said "Props," stolidly.

* * * *

"Jimmy, dear," whispered the burglar's bride, as he started on his evening's work, "try to be a little quieter when you come in to-night."

"Certainly, kid," replied the husband. "Did I wake you up last night?"

"No, but you wakened mother. And I don't want her running up to the prison and complaining to father that I married an amateur."

* * * *

The clergyman was walking with a parishioner. The road was frosty, and his companion slipped and fell.

"Ah, my friend," said the parson, "does not that remind us that sinners stand in slippery places?"

"Yes, I see they do," was the reply, "but I can't."

* * * *

At an American factory honey was being put into jars. On a bench was a heap of dead bees, and a visitor wondered what they could be for.

"Wal," said the manager, "I guess we put one bee into each jar."

"But why?"

"We like our customers to know they're getting genuine honey, so we just send 'em along the bug that made it."

* * * *

The lane was dark and deserted and Jones was suddenly accosted by two men. The bigger one said, politely, "Excuse me, sir—I wonder if you could oblige me with the loan of a penny?" "Why—er—yes, I think so," replied Jones. "But may I ask for what purpose you require it?"

"Oh, certainly, sir," the other replied: "My friend and I wish to toss the coin to decide our little argument as to which of us shall have your watch, and which your wallet!"

* * * *

Little Archie heard his parents discussing the fact that his grandfather was due to retire in a month. About a week before the expiration of that time Archie went on a visit to his grandparents, and going straight up to the old gentleman, offered him a box of pills.

"These are for you—I saved up for them and bought them myself," he said, proudly.

Grandpa looked astonished.

"That's very kind of you," he said, "but what are they for? I'm not ill, you know."

"Well," explained the child, "I saw them in the shop window, and the label said, 'To be taken before retiring.'"

* * * *

"I'm a very determined man, and I can do anything I decide to do."

"Have you ever tried to slam a revolving door?"

Burglar (to make at safe). "Hurry up, Jack, this is my last dog biscuit."

Young Mark: "When does a chap learn horse-sense?"

Old Mark: "As soon as he learns when to say 'Nay, my son.'"

* * * *

One Saturday Bill counted his wages and found that he had been paid ten shillings too much. He complimented himself on his good fortune.

The following week he found that his pay was ten shillings short. He immediately went to the cashier and told him of the mistake.

"Why didn't you tell me about the time you were paid ten shillings too much?" asked the cashier, who had got to hear of the error.

"Well," replied Bill, "I didn't mind your making one mistake, but when you made two I thought it was about time I told you about it."

* * * *

A man entered a country post-office. "Have you a parcel for Mr. Jones?" he asked.

"I have," said the postmaster, "but how do I know you're Mr. Jones?"

The man took a photograph from his pocket.

"That's me," he said.

The postmaster carefully compared the photograph with his customer.

"Ay, so it is," he said, and handed over the parcel without another word.

* * * *

The best joke that has come out of Willesden lately was made in the interests of publicity by the local electricity department, which has issued a poster bearing the words:—

DON'T KILL
YOUR WIFE
WITH WORK!
Let Electricity Do It.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Who is Who? The four persons, Mr. and Mrs. Dee and Mr. and Mrs. Dimple gave a total of dol 32.50 and Mr. and Mrs. High contributed a total of dol 200. Ann is Mrs. Dee; Sue is Mrs. Dimple, and Mae is Mrs. High. Madagascar is Mr. High's destination.

Caesar's Army: There are 3,999 in Caesar's Army.

Charade: the missing words are: Uncle, An, Unclean.

Riddles: 1. One foots bills and the other foots balls. 2. When they are hanging on a tree. 3. When he devours his books. 4. When it is a crab-apple. 5. Fancy. 6. Both go up and down.

Moving Game: The eight moves are made as follows: 1. Stuart to 3. Dorothy to 1. Jeffrey to 2. Stuart to 4. Jean to 3. Mary to 5. Stuart to 6. Jean to 4.

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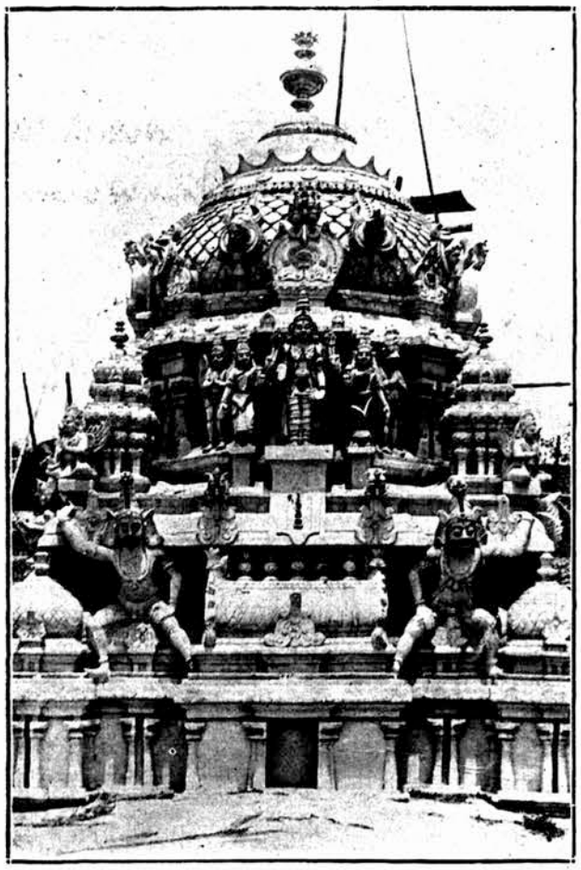
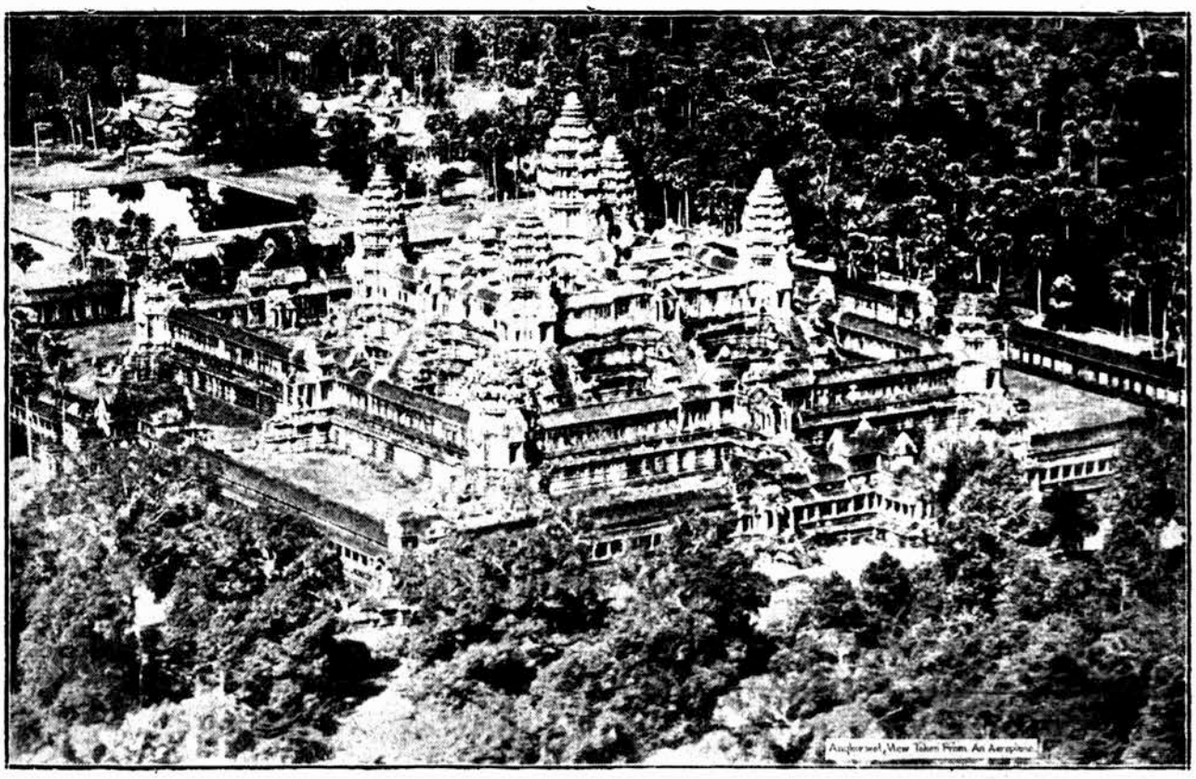


A "close-up" of the frontal view of the gopuram of the Venkatesh Temple at Fanaswadi, Bombay.

Entrance to the rock-cut temple of Mahabalipuram or the Seven Pagodas, near Madras.



An aerial view of the world-famous temple of Angkor Wat in Cambodia. (Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine".)

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